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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after APRIL 7TH, 1930, until Further Notice (all previous Time Tables cancelled).

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 2 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.		No. 10 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 12 A.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.		No 22 P.M.	No.18 P.M.	No.24 P.M.	No.26 P.M.	No.28 P.M.
Kowloon..Dep.	6.35	8.00	Sundays & Holidays only	8.24	9.05	10.00	12.10	1.18	Sundays & Holidays excepted	2.32	3.20	4.30	5.40	7.35
Yaumati..Dep.	6.44	—		—	9.15	10.08	12.18	1.23		—	—	4.38	5.48	7.43
Shatin ...Dep.	6.56	—		—	9.28	10.20	12.30	1.38		—	—	4.50	6.00	7.55
Taipo ...Dep	7.10	—		—	9 43	10.33	12.43	1.51		—	—	5.04	6.13	8.08
Taipo Market..Dep.	7.15	—		—	9.48	10.37	12.47	1.55		—	—	5.08	6.17	8.12
Fanling ..Dep.	7.35	—		—	10.00	10.47	12.57	3.0		—	—	5.18	6.27	8.22
Sheung-shui ...Dep.	7.30	—		9.01	10.05	10.52	1.02	2.10		3.11	—	5.23	6.32	8.26
Shum-chun ...Arr.	7.36	8.40		9.07	10.11	10.58	1.03	2.16		3.17	4.00	5.29	6.38	8.32
Canton ...Arr.	—	11.58		—	5.43	—	—	—		—	7.18	—	—	—

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 15 A.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 21 P.M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 23 P.M.
Canton ...Dep.	—	—	—	8.05	—	—	—	—	3.25	—
Shumchun ...Dep.	7.13	7.59	10.34	11.21	11.49	2.33	4.39	5.47	6.42	7.07
Sheungshui ..Dep.	7.20	8.04	10.42	—	11.56	2.40	4.46	5.54	—	7.14
Fanling ...Dep.	7.25	8.10	10.47	—	12.00	2.44	4.50	5.58	—	—
Taipo Market..Dep.	7.33	8.21	10.57	—	12.11	2.54	5.00	6.08	—	—
Taipo ...Dep.	7.40	8.28	11.01	—	12.16	3.00	5.04	6.13	—	—
Shatin ...Dep.	7.53	8.39	11.14	—	12.30	3.13	5.17	6.26	—	—
Yaumati ...Dep.	8.06	8.51	11.26	—	12.43	3.27	5.29	6.38		
Kowloon ...Arr.	8.12	8.57	11.32	12.01	12.48	3.33	5.35	6.44	7.22	7.49

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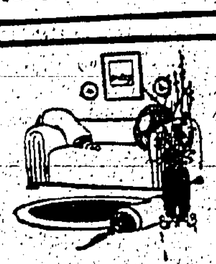

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6.—Cold Steak and Kidney Pie, Potato Salad
7.—Roast Potatoes
8.—Boiled Potatoes
9.—French Beans
10.—Mixed Fruit Jelly
11.—Fruit 12.—Tea 13.—Coffee

FASCIST ACHIEVEMENTS QUERIED.

COUNT SFORZA'S VIEWS.

AN ARMY DOMINATING AN UNARMED POPULACE.

Count Sforza is sufficiently well-known to require no introduction. As a foreword to the following interview recently published in *Le Soir*, Brussels, we need bring only two considerations before the reader. What adds weight to the opinions of Count Sforza is that he is the only Italian statesman of whom it is impossible to pretend that he has ever been carried away by Fascism. The very day that Mussolini came into power, he sent in his resignation and refused to withdraw it in spite of the written entreaties of Mussolini. More than that: when, at one moment, Mussolini showed some slight disposition to adopt the policy of Count Sforza, one of diplomatic collaboration with Yugo-Slavia and the Little-Entente, and fresh steps were taken by the Duce to induce Count Sforza to rally to the new regime, the latter scornfully refused. Hence the very special hatred that the Fascists entertain for the Italian statesman.

In Belgium, on the contrary, it can never be forgotten how, at the various Supreme Councils of the post-war years, when he was frequently the colleague of Mr. Jaspar and M. Hymans, Count Sforza invariably supported the interests of Belgium with complete sympathy.

Fascist Bluff.

"What do you think," the interviewer asked, "of the boastings of the Fascists?"

"Certainly it is a satisfaction to note how the whole of Europe has seen through the shady intrigues in which Fascism has become enmeshed, but how bitter is our satisfaction! As Italians proud and jealous of Italy's past, a past illumined by the aspirations of our intellectual leaders towards liberty, we feel profound resentment at seeing the name of our country dragged in the mud of low intrigues. Moreover, Fascist propaganda in Italy, no less than that of the foreign admirers of Fascism, always detracts from Italy's fair name.

"Recently, in the United States, I read an article by the Fascist leader in a New York paper, in which, in order to prove that Fascism acts and does not talk, M. Mussolini referred to the new direct railway line from Rome to Naples, 'of which the democratic Governments had merely talked.' The truth is that they had already constructed nine-tenths of it, and that it is the Fascist Government who boasts of it without having made it. It is the same with everything else. The gigantic undertaking of the Aqueduct in Puglia, the great artificial lakes in Sardinia, the development of the port of Genoa and so many other magnificent works of modern Italy, are all quoted in turn as prodigies of Fascist activity by ancient academicians who go to Rome for a week in order to keep themselves in evidence. The Fascist Government listens with approval to everything that detracts from Italy is a fresh argument in favour of its own right to rule a people which, left to itself, could never have accomplished these wonders.

"The day that Fascism is overthrown one will not find in Italy or elsewhere a single one of these present incense-burners to confess to any Fascist sympathies. For my part, however, I will gladly admit that it has been one of the most successful organisations ever seen in the art of self-advertisement."

The Legend of Defeated Bolshevism.

"The high water-mark of Fascist self-advertisement was attained by the legend of defeated Bolshevism. On that account, were it true, excellent bourgeois who would not hurt a fly would forgive the murder of a thousand Matteottis. It may be said, in parenthesis, that these same bourgeois are the best allies of Communist agitators, which indeed has been the role at all times of a certain type of Conservative. If, in spite of the force of our laws, our traditions and the civilisation we have created, we pretend that there is nothing for us but to have recourse to violence and illegality, we must admit ourselves vanquished. In reality we are as much in danger and as much 'vanquished' as Conservative England in 1830, which was able to secure a century of prosperity to the English nation because it had the courage to look ahead, to accept the need for reform and to refuse to be petrified with fear of the new forces that were appearing on the horizon.

"But let us go back to Fascist bluff concerning Bolshevism. If you take the curve of strikes that occurred in France, England, Belgium and Italy between 1919 and 1922, you will note everywhere the same phenomenon: an epidemic of strikes which gradually diminished almost at the same rate in all countries. Italy was in no worse plight than other lands. Moreover, Mussolini himself declared in his newspaper in 1921: 'All danger of Bolshevism in Italy has now disappeared.'"

The Truth About Occupation of the Factories.

"But, you will reply, there was the occupation of the factories in Piedmont and Lombardy. Yes, and the first of them was warmly applauded by Mussolini himself. This seizure of the factories was the last act of madness and lack of balance characteristic of the after-war years among a people whose sufferings had been specially severe. But the occupation utterly discredited its organisers. For my part—I was then in office—I wrote to Giolitti, who had remained at his country house in the Alps, and in whom the Cabinet, assembled in Rome, had the most complete confidence, that I could not have taken on myself my share of the responsibility of an eventual bloody repression which would have created a grievance, whereas I felt convinced that, left to itself, the movement would die of ridicule and emptiness. Moreover, these terrible Bolsheviks left the factories, after their short and foolish escapade, in the most perfect order, without destruction or even serious injury. Work was resumed the next day in a calm atmosphere.

"Let us remember that it was only externally that the Romanoff Empire perished in 1917; its real death, its suicide, dates from 1905, when the Cossacks, let loose by the Conservatives, shot down 10,000 helpless workmen in the streets of St. Petersburg."

The Revival of Patriotism.

"But do you not think that Fascism has at least developed patriotism in all classes?"

"A revival patriotism?" replied Count Sforza. "But remember that the admirable ceremony of the flags of the war regiments was celebrated in November, 1920, two months after the mad escapade of the factories, amid the enthusiasm of all the ex-service men. The very workmen who had occupied the factories fetched out their war medals and wore them with pride in an Italy which had treated them with maternal patience. The touching burial of the unknown soldier took place in 1921 during the ministry of our successor, Bonomi.

"On the contrary, one of the dangers of Fascism lies precisely in the blasphemous identification of itself with the nation, which some day will produce a reaction that will only be avoided by the remembrance of the clear and constant anti-Fascist opposition of Italians who always believed in the flame of patriotism, but of a patriotism not disguised in what is really its caricature: a noisy hatred of its neighbours."

(Continued on Page 4.)

Diary of Coming Events.

To-day.
(May 7.)

Queen's Theatre: "Condemned."
World Theatre: "Midnight Rose."
Star Theatre "Frisco Sally Levy."
Majestic Theatre: "Convoy."
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co. annual meeting at H.K. Hotel, 11.30 a.m.
H.K. Tramways, Extraordinary General Meeting, Messrs. Jardine Matheson's Board-Room, noon.
Tea Dance: H.K. Hotel, 5 p.m.
Dinner Dance: H.K. Hotel, 8 p.m.

Thursday.
(May 8.)

Annual Meeting, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's Board-room, 5.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Condemned."
World Theatre: "Big City" (Chinese film, "Feng Yang Tiger" at 2.30 p.m. and 7.15 p.m.).
Star Theatre: "Love."
European Mails:—Inward: Europe *vid* Siberia (Empress of Canada).

Friday.
(May 9.)

Official Welcome and Presentation of address to H.E. Sir William Peel, K.B.E., at Theatre Royal.
Queen's Theatre: "Condemned."
World Theatre: "Big City" (Chinese film, "Feng Yang Tiger" at 2.30 p.m. and 7.15 p.m.).
Star Theatre: "Love."
Kowloon Cricket Club. Extraordinary General Meeting, 6 p.m.
Tea Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 5 p.m.
Dinner Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 8 p.m.
European Mails:—Inward: Europe *vid* Suez (Khiva).

Saturday.
(May 10.)

St. Paul's Institution opens new chapel at Causeway Bay, 3.30 p.m.
Queen's Theatre: "Condemned."
World Theatre: "Big City" (Chinese film, "Feng Yang Tiger" at 2.30 p.m. and 7.15 p.m.).
Star Theatre: "Love."
Tennis:—"A" Div.: H.K.C.C. *v.* C.R.C., S.C.A.A. *v.* I.R.C., M.B.K. *v.* K.C.C. "B" Div.: C.R.C. *v.* Nippon, H.K.C.C. *v.* C.S.C.C., U.S.R.C. *v.* University, English Y.M.C.A. *v.* I.R.C., K.C.C. *v.* C.C.C. "C" Div.: C.S.C.C. *v.* H.K.C.C., German Club *v.* Filipino Club, Kowloon C.C. *v.* C.R.C., Recreio *v.* I.R.C., University *v.* K.I.T.C.
Lawn Bowls:—Div. I. Taikoo R.C. *v.* Police R.C., Craigengower C.C. *v.* Kowloon C.C., Kowloon B.G.C. *v.* Kowloon Docks R.C., Club de Recreio *v.* Civil Service C.C. Div. II.: Civil Service C.C. *v.* Taikoo R.C., Royal H.K.Y.C. *v.* Club de Recreio, Kowloon C.C. *v.* Kowloon B.G.C., H.K. Electric R.C. *v.* Craigengower C.C.
Tea Dance: Peninsula Hotel, 5 p.m.
Dinner Dance: Repulse Bay Hotel, 8 p.m.
European Mails:—Outward: Europe *vid* Siberia (Khiva) 10 a.m. Europe *vid* Marseilles (Kashgar), 10.30 a.m.

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AGENTS.

MOTOR NOTES.

Tackling the "Slow Coaches."

The authorities of many American cities are to take action against slow drivers.

Radio on the Road.

A motor dealer in New York recently offered a wireless set with every second-hand car.

Even in Morocco.

It is estimated that there were 13,022 cars in use in Morocco at the commencement of the present year.

Average Life.

It is stated that the average life of a car is seven years, and that 2,000,000 cars are scrapped every year.

It Sounds Good!

It is stated that Havana is to have a motor lorry race this year. Stands capable of holding 28,000 people have been erected.

Used Car Show.

The next Used Motor Show will be held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, from May 19 to 29.

A Long Road.

It is proposed to construct a road from Fairbanks, Alaska, to Peru, which, when completed, will be some 12,000 miles in length.

Saying It With Stamps.

The American Automobile Association has recommended to the Federal authorities a special issue of postage stamps depicting beauty spots in the State of Washington, with the object of encouraging touring in that State.

J. N. Willys as Ambassador.

Mr. John North Willys, the American motor manufacturer, has been appointed by President Hoover as United States Ambassador to Poland; he thus enters on a new career of a character which has always appealed to him.

Russian Oil for India.

It appears that the Standard Oil Co., of New York, has signed an agreement with the Amtorg Trading Co., the Soviet commercial agency in America, to buy 1,000,000 tons of refined petroleum products from the Russian Naphtha Syndicate. The fuel purchased under this contract is to be shipped to India.

Developments in France.

It is stated that cars in France will have to have their head lamps marked with an official stamp in order to show that they have been examined and conform to the regulations. A scheme has been suggested for the abolition of the 40,000 level crossings in France, at an estimated cost of £20,000,000.

A Scrapping Business.

Some £3,000,000 is to be spent by American motor manufacturers in bringing about the scrapping of old cars. The idea appears to be to eliminate as far as possible the enormous number of obsolete cars with two wheel brakes, slow acceleration and bad steering which are still on the roads. The scheme has the official recommendation of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Cathedral City Parking.

Chester looks with a friendly but expectant eye upon the visiting motorist, even on those who park their cars in Abbey Square, close to the fine old cathedral. A month or two ago the cathedral authorities placed in Abbey Square a box for gifts in lieu of garage fees from those who regard themselves as being of the select number who may leave their cars there. Many other cathedrals have similar open spaces near them, and as a rule a charge of one shilling is made either by the local authority or by the authorities of the cathedrals. Thus is derived a substantial income. At Chester the principle is adopted both inside and outside the cathedral of charging no fees, but of relying upon the generosity of visitors. It is to be hoped that this generous attitude will be justified.

Safety in the Streets.

Dr. F. J. Waldo, the senior coroner for London, at a recent inquest following a motor fatality, said that speed as a factor in traffic fatalities is of secondary importance. He stated that he has examined the evidence very carefully in every traffic fatality case coming before him during the past year, and 1929 was a record year. He has had as many as three cases a day to deal with, and he has failed to find anything pointing to excessive speed, especially in the case of private motor cars, as a cause of death. When Dr. Waldo gave evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1910 on the Prevention of Traffic Fatalities, he said that in his opinion it was of first-rate importance to deal with dangerous or reckless driving, and he recommended that the police should concentrate chiefly on this clause in the Motor Act of 1903. Dr. Waldo suggests that provision should be made for increased penalties, and that magistrates should cancel licences in appropriate cases, including those in which drivers have been proved to be physically unfit. He recommends that serious cases or subsequent convictions be treated with imprisonment without the option of a fine.

New Riviera Highway.

It is understood that a road is to be constructed on the French Riviera from Antibes to Nice, and then on to the Italian frontier, a total distance of approximately 33 miles. The carriageway of the proposed road is to be 64ft. in width, and, in view of the nature of the traffic on the Riviera, a track for horse and cycle traffic is to be provided, as well as a pavement for pedestrians. It is hoped that the new highway may possible be ready by the spring of 1931.

Consigned From Canada.

The net amount of revenue received during the period April 1, 1929, to February 28, 1930, on motor cars (including complete chassis) consigned from Canada and admitted to this country at a preferential rate of duty was £175,727. To be entitled to the preferential rate, at least 25 per cent. of the total value of these cars must be the result of labour within the British Empire. No information is available as to the proportion of the parts of these cars which were manufactured in the United States, nor of the revenue received on cars consigned from Canada but not admitted at the preferential rate.

Accident Prevention in U.S.A.

At the instance of the U.S. Department of Commerce a Maintenance of Motor Vehicles Committee has recently been set up in Washington. Its fundamental purpose will be to seek means of reducing road accidents due to defective cars. The U.S. Secretary of Commerce, in announcing the appointment of the Committee, stated that inspection of 5,057,480 cars in 1927 and 1928 showed that 1,694,758 required brake correction to comply with existing laws; 230,547 had defective lamps; 77,643 defective steering gear; and about 200,000 were not up to legal requirements in other respects.

The Wash Speedway.

Although there is no further development with regard to the Wash Speedway scheme, survey work still proceeding, under the supervision of Mr. N. S. Chedburn, the surveyor sent into the district by the Automobile Racing Association, Ltd., who have taken offices in South Street, Boston. The feeling prevails both in south and east Lincolnshire that the scheme will go forward, all the local public bodies being in favour, and there being scarcely any opposition to the venture. It is recognised, of course, that the financial question is a big factor, but it is not thought there will be any difficulty on this score.

The Austin Seven in America.

When the American version of the Austin Seven was first shown not long ago in New York it appears to have attracted considerable practical attention. According to an American contemporary the complete car is being offered at under $450 (approximately £90), and although the mechanical specification is naturally much the same as that of its British counterpart, the coachwork is radically different, being on typically American lines, and the radiator is deep and of the thin-shell type. Bumpers have been fitted front and rear, and with a two-seater body the amount of legroom and headroom are described as ample. The auxiliaries, such as the dynamo, starting motor and carburetter are American, although it is stated that they will conform to British specifications. It is an interesting point that tyres of 3.75in. section are provided, while American ideas are evidenced in the provision of an ignition lock and a fuel tank contents indicator.

LOVERS AND MOTORING.

M.P. WANTS DRIVING BAN FROM 19 TO 21.

That the courting age was the most dangerous one for boy and girl users of the roads was contended by Mr. Haycock, Labour M.P. for Salford, when the Road Traffic Bill was being considered in Committee last month.

Mr. Haycock wanted the minimum age for motorists to be kept at 14, instead of raising it to 16, as the Bill proposed.

From 14 to 16, he declared, was the safest age.

And Not Over 60!

"Boys have not then begun to take alcoholic drink. They have not started courting, and they have no desire to have a girl on the pillion. The boy of 19, who has got his girl on the pillion, is liable to the temptation to show off in her presence. Showing off is generally the cause of dangerous driving among boys."

From 19 to 21, he contended, was the most dangerous age, and driving should be prohibited then.

Nobody over 60, Mr. Haycock concluded, should drive. His father was 82, and drove 10,000 miles last year, when he should not have driven 10,000 yards.

The clause raising the age to 16 was carried.

SUICIDE AFTER CAR CRASH.

GIRL WITNESS IN INVALID CHAIR.

SHOT MAN'S "PAL."

Miss Irene Martha Godfrey, aged twenty-six, was wheeled into court recently in an invalid chair to give evidence at the resumed Newark inquest into the tragedy of Frederick Henry Butler, a butcher, aged forty-four, who was shot following a motor-car smash near Newark on March 31.

She was propped up on pillows and swathed in blankets as she told the story of the tragedy, which happened on a journey from London to York.

Her face was pale, and she had a patch of plaster on her forehead.

The Verdict.

A verdict of "Suicide during temporary insanity, induced by the shock of the accident," was returned on Butler.

Miss Godfrey returned to hospital after the inquest.

Mr. Esam, a solicitor who appeared for Miss Godfrey, asked: "Have your relations with Mr. Butler ever been anything but business relations?"

"Oh, no," Miss Godfrey replied. "We were the best of pals. In fact, he used to go so far as to say I was his only friend outside business."

Mr. David Samuel Richards, who was in the car at the time of the accident, limped into court and appeared to be in pain while giving evidence.

He said Miss Godfrey was introduced to him as "Mrs. Butler."

Miss Godfrey, in evidence, said she had known Butler since last July, when she went to work as manageress of a café which his then employers opened at Chatham.

The coroner: What was the purpose of the journey in that car to York?—I was going there as manageress of a farm creamery business which his firm were opening in York.

"Dashing About."

Do you remember whether Butler introduced you to Mr. Richards as Mrs. Butler?—No, in front of me he didn't.

She had met Mrs. Butler and knew there were two children. "Mr. Butler has a daughter practically my own age," she said.

George Edwin Gilbert, a lorry driver, said that when he came on the scene, Butler was dashing about wildly, his face covered in blood, calling "Rene, Rene!"

"He asked me," added Gilbert, "to help to find the woman. I found her in a field. Butler came up and kissed her and said, 'Are you hurt? Speak to me.' She made no reply."

A few moments later he heard a shot.

LONDON'S TRAFFIC DICTATOR.

HOW HE COULD DISENTANGLE CHAOS.

RULES THAT ARE IGNORED.

Let us presume that London has appointed a Traffic Dictator and that he made a tour of London to survey the problems confronting him.

His task is to speed up passenger transport, and to expedite freight traffic, thus saving traders thousands of pounds daily.

He has a free hand. The committee that at present more or less rules London's traffic has been superseded, and our new dictator is in a position to act quickly, without referring matters to a host of different authorities.

He takes his stand at Ludgate circus, one of the most congested points in the City of London, and being a man of common sense, he notices how slow-moving traffic is almost inextricably mixed up with fast-moving traffic.

Slow Traffic Rule.

He sees a horse-drawn lorry in front of a fast van. He sees fast vehicles on the near side of the road and slow vehicles in the middle of the road. When the point policeman drops his hand for traffic to proceed, the fast van has to wait while the slow, horse-drawn lorry gets into motion. Other fast vehicles have to extricate themselves from the melée.

There is no need for any new legislation here. There is an L.C.C. by-law which states that all slow-moving traffic must keep to the near side of the road. There are penalties for ignoring this rule, but they are never enforced. Our dictator would see that this by-law was put into operation at once.

He would be even more convinced of its necessity after motoring along the Finchley Road and observing the obstruction caused to other traffic by heavy lorries keeping to the centre of the road, causing fast traffic either to pass on the left, a dangerous practice, or pull out to the wrong side of the road—an almost equally dangerous practice.

During a tour in the evening from Westminster to Putney, our dictator would have observed no fewer than fifteen excavations in the road, some of them of small dimensions, but all sufficient to dam the traffic flow.

Urgent Public Work.

The time is seven o'clock. Not a single workman is engaged on the work. Some of these eruptions could obviously be straightened out within a few hours. This will be done to-morrow morning, no doubt when the traffic tide is in full flow.

Our dictator would decide that urgent public work of this character is sufficiently important to warrant the institution of night shifts.

He would note also how numerous tramcar stops are fixed at cross-roads or road bends, where any obstruction not only blocks traffic, but is dangerous. He would arrange for their removal to some distance from the cross-roads or bends. He would also give instructions that no omnibus stop should be arranged on the opposite side of the road to tramcar stops.

Parking Places.

The dictator, being a broadminded man, would, unlike the London Traffic Advisory Committee, realise that motoring is no longer a luxury but a business. Instead of restricting the number of car-parks, he would make a voyage of discovery in an attempt to discover new ones.

There are hundreds of unauthorised car-parks in London where vehicles do not create an obstruction. He would make these official parks, and put some one in charge of them. He would make full inquiries into the possibility of using the Horse Guards Parade as a car-park. Here there is room for hundreds of cars within easy reach of the West End, where parking facilities are so cramped.

Now we come to Oxford Street in the busy hours, and proceed down it at a snail's pace.

Here we have been promised as an experiment the institution of automatic traffic control signals. But they are a long time in coming. Our traffic dictator would try the experiment without delay. Automatic traffic control has been tried with success in many cities in Europe and in many towns in Great Britain.

In Scotland Yard our dictator would have his finger every day on the pulse of London traffic. He would be able to communicate by telephone to traffic policemen at all the more important centres.

Telephones could easily be fixed on the lamp standards, or other convenient places, where they would be at hand for the pointsmen.

These would not only be invaluable for keeping the dictator in close touch with traffic conditions from hour to hour, but they would also be helpful in dealing with motor-car bandits.

He would have the power, without discussing the matter with local authorities, to make a greater use of the one-way system, diverting traffic when the occasion arose into certain defined routes in order to expedite the traffic flow.

WONDERFUL NEW BRITISH CAR.

6-CYLINDER SALOON FOR £175.

HUNDRED BUILT IN SECRET.

Sir William Morris has produced a six-cylinder saloon motor-car, of the small family type, from the Wolseley factory at the astonishing price of £175.

This is cheaper by a considerable amount than any other six-cylinder saloon car of either British or foreign manufacture now on the market.

New Era.

One hundred of these vehicles, which open a new era in economical motoring in England, were in the hands of agents last month, which means that 100 motor-cars have been produced in close secrecy.

In these days of keen competition, when rivals naturally employ industrial spies to ferret out secrets, it is difficult to manufacture one new motor-car without something leaking out about it. To build 100 and keep the whole fleet "dark" is a remarkable achievement in itself, and reflects great credit on the loyalty of the British worker.

About 150 artisans have been engaged on the cars for several months. They all gave their word of honour that they would not say a word about them outside the factory, and they have kept their pledges.

Private Tests.

The cars never left the factory at Birmingham, but were put through their tests on a private track in the works protected by camouflage.

The car is rated at 12 h.p. It seats four grown-up passengers in comfort.

Its engine is of the high-efficiency type, with overhead valves, and a maximum speed of seventy miles an hour is claimed, with a cruising speed of a mile a minute.

The cars on test have given over thirty miles to the gallon of petrol. They are fitted throughout with safety glass.

The brakes are hydraulically operated, and hydraulic shock-absorbers are fitted all round. Buffers are part of the standard equipment.

(Continued on preceding column).

There will be untarnishable plating on all bright parts, dipping headlights, and automatic control of engine temperatures by means of shutters on the radiator.

The car is called the Wolseley Hornet. Sir William Morris some time ago bought the Wolseley concern.

The arrival of this small six at so low a price is a motoring development ranking in importance with the birth of the "baby" type some years ago. Others of similar type will no doubt follow.

World Tours.

The design of the new car was evolved by Sir William Morris on one of his trips round the world. His world tours and his recent visit to South Africa convinced him that the supply of the overseas market with British cars is a task that will take a considerable time owing to the drawbacks that handicap the British manufacturers, but the home market is a different proposition.

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Latest Machinery
Expert Mechanics
European Supervision
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NO PROBLEM TOO INTRICATE
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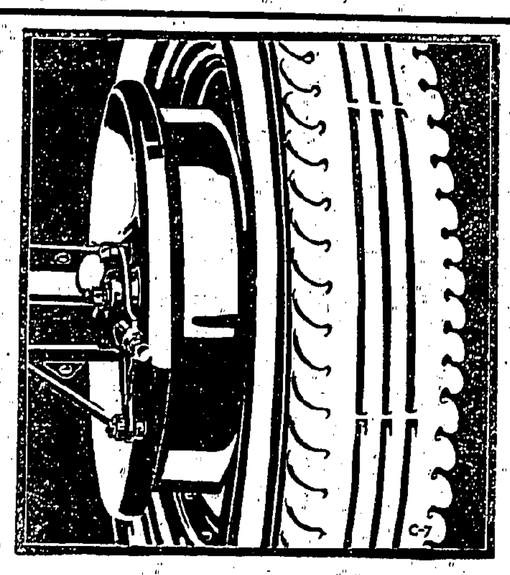

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CHEVROLET

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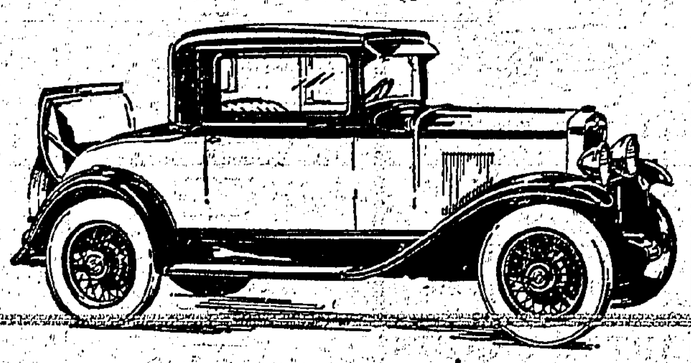
That's just one of numerous advantages you are entitled to get in a car of Chevrolet's low prices. What are those advantages? They are all shown on the Chevrolet Value Chart—the Chart that shows for the first time what you ought to get for your money in a low price car.



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MOTOR NOTES.

PRISON FOR SOME MOTORISTS.

WARNING TO PICNIC PARTIES.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport, recently gave a warning to "those eccentric motorists who seem to find pleasure in technical breaches of the law."

He was addressing the Standing Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Road Traffic Bill. He said:

"Some of these motorists would be quite willing to pay a fine of £5 if they were allowed to drive into the centre of a common and enjoy a picnic. This is prohibited by the measure.

"There are motorists whose eccentricity in this respect borders on mental deficiency. I think the only remedy for them would be imprisonment.

"We want to stop this habit of driving recklessly over commons and turning them into places for beanfeasts. It is making it very difficult to preserve the amenities of the country-side. If people want to get into the real centre of a rural area they ought to walk—or drive to a certain point and then walk."

The Minister, however, accepted a proposal supported by several Conservative speakers to limit the penalty for a first offence of this kind to £5 and other subsequent offences to £10.

B. S. A.
WIN
SIX CUPS
in a month

Cotswold Cup Trial
B.S.A. won
Wm. Box Trophy
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TEAM PRIZE
5 Gold Medals

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B.S.A. won
3 CUPS
2 Gold Medals

Colmore Cup Trial
B.S.A. won
Cranmore Trophy
2 Gold Medals

Lead the Way on a B.S.A.

SINCERE'S
SOLE AGENTS.

MOTOR ACCIDENT IN SHANGHAI.

SEVERE INJURIES SUSTAINED BY POLICE SERGEANT.

An accident occurred last week in Shanghai, in Avenue Edward VII., near the Hong Kong Hotel, when Prob.-Sgt. Hindson, who was riding his Triumph motor-cycle with Pro.-Sgt. Connelly on the pillion seat, hit a pedestrian, after avoiding another who got into the driver's way, and the cycle overturned. It appears that P.-S. Hindson fell backwards and injured his head, while the front licence plate of the cycle caused serious injuries to the pedestrian. P.-S. Hindson was conveyed to the General Hospital and the pedestrian to a hospital in the French Settlement, while P.-S. Connelly, who was unhurt, returned to his station where he made a report.

P.-S. Hindson, who only bought the motor-cycle three days previously, it was stated, is probably suffering from a fracture on the base of his skull.

SUBSTITUTE FOR PETROL.

SWISS EXPERIMENTS.

Switzerland is making great exertions to find a substitute for motor petrol. Experiments with alcohol have proved to be very successful, and for all military purposes except flying this "national fuel" is now being used. It is not yet in general use because the importation of absolute alcohol is a State monopoly. But when new alcohol regulations are introduced (in case the plebiscite is carried), alcohol is expected to replace petrol on an increasing scale.

Meanwhile, further experiments are being carried on with other fuels, such as compressed gas, electricity, and wood coal, as the authorities are determined to save some of the money—more than twenty million francs—paid for imported petrol every year. It seems possible to get a very good fuel from wood.

To cope with the increase in traffic it is proposed to reconstruct the Boulevard, Blackburn, and to introduce one-way traffic in twelve of the principal streets.

Trees erected by the Roads of Remembrance Committee of the Roads Beautifying Association on the Kingston by-pass, Surrey, have again been wantonly damaged.

In order to make room for widening the new Holyhead to London main road, between Llanfairfechan and Penmaenmawr, the old bridge at Llanfairfechan is to be demolished.

The R.A.C. warns car drivers and manufacturers who use the public roads for attempts to set up long-distance speed "records" that disciplinary action will be taken against offenders under International Competition rules.

The Trustees of Dundee Harbour have decided that they will raise no objection to the construction of a bridge over the River Tay. The bridge, it is estimated, will cost £2,000,000 and will be 77ft. above the high-water level.

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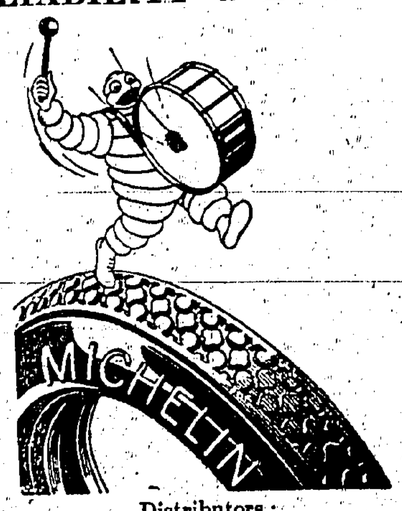

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SUBURBAN HEIGHTS—EMBARRASSING MOMENTS By GLUYAS WILLIAMS

WOMEN MUST HANG.

NO INNOCENT PERSON EXECUTED.

"I am unable to give any reason why a woman should not be executed as well as a man. I wish I could."

So said Lord Darling to the Select Committee of the House of Commons, which is considering the question of the abolition of capital punishment.

He had already said that it was a most unpleasant thing to try a woman for anything, but there were cases where women had committed the most deliberate murders—not infrequently by poisoning.

Incited by Men.

"I can understand a pardon being bestowed on a woman which would not be bestowed on a man," he went on.

"But you have this difficulty—that a man might get a woman to kill a person for him."

This is not fanciful, it was done in the Middle Ages.

Asked if he had found more reluctance to find women guilty than men, Lord Darling replied:

"I remember two women acquitted, and it is my opinion that they would not have been if they had not been women."

Respect for Law.

On the general question, Lord Darling said that in England, with all our checks and safeguards, it was impossible for an innocent man to be hanged, "although a good many guilty ones escape.

"There were now those who, because they object to capital punishment, incite jurors to find accused persons insane when they killed, and I believe that as a consequence such verdicts have been returned, with the result that sane persons are confined in asylums for the mad.

"As few evils can be worse than this, I would advise—should such false verdicts become common—that the penalty of death be abolished."

FLYING TO BE DEARER.

AMATEUR PILOTS MUST PAY HIGHER FEES.

Flying in England will be more expensive than in previous years. People wishing to learn will have to pay considerably higher fees, while many of the clubs will have to increase their subscriptions.

On July 30, the old Government subsidy for aero clubs lapses, and a reduced subsidy comes in force.

In the words of Commander H. Perrin, secretary of the Royal Aero Club, "some of the clubs are going to have a hard fight for existence."

£10 License Increase.

At present it costs nearly £40 to qualify for a flying license at any of the London aerodromes. Under the new conditions it is probable that a 20 per cent. increase will be necessary.

An official at National Flying Services declared that despite the increased cost of flying there would be 1,000 qualified pilots before the end of the year.

"Although the season has not started, we have more than 400 flying members at the Hanworth club," said the official.

"At practically all our provincial aerodromes we have a waiting list, and it will be the heaviest flying year on record."

McCORMACK DONE WITH OPERA.

TOO MUCH SENSE OF HUMOUR.

"I am throught with operatic work. I have too much sense of humour for it. I cannot sincerely say 'I adore you,' even on the stage, to a prima donna 25 years my senior, and 20 stone in weight. It is ludicrous.

"In future I shall devote myself to concert work and talking pictures."

These intentions were expressed by Count John McCormack, the famous Irish tenor, to a Press representative last month.

"Hard-Boiled" Audience.

Count McCormack has just returned to London from Hollywood, where he recently completed his first talkie, "Song of My Heart," in which he sings six songs.

"I thought making a talkie was one of he most amusing and interesting experiences I have ever had," he said I did not miss the audience, because I always had one.

"Most of the time it consisted of 70 or 80 'hard-boiled' electricians and other studio workers. If an actor can move them, then he is a success. They are the world's 'toughest' audience.

Paid to Listen.

"Then, when one song was being recorded in the Hollywood Philharmonic Auditorium, I had the unusual experience of singing to an audience, not who had paid to hear me, but who had been paid to listen.

"There were 800 of them—all 'extra' players—and they received £3 each to sit there while I sang.

"Several of them, however, were well known stars. Ronald Colman was amongst them."

Count McCormack is to go to Ireland for a short salmon fishing holiday and also to race his horses there, but will return to America later to make another talking picture.

DIVORCE FOR INSANITY.

BILL APPROVED BY COMMONS.

A striking majority of 108 was given by the House of Commons last month in support of a Bill to make incurable insanity a ground for divorce. The Bill was read a first time, after Mr. Holford Knight secured leave to introduce it by 210 votes to 102.

The Bill states that the incurable insanity of husband or wife shall be a ground for divorce, provided he or she has been certified a lunatic for at least five years.

It also provides that neither shall have a divorce on this ground if wilful neglect or misconduct has contributed to the insanity.

"I have received showers of letters," said Mr. Holford Knight, "from all parts of the country giving pitiful cases of people whose spouses have been detained in asylums for many years, and testifying to the widespread need of this relief."

He recalled that a royal commission in 1912 laid down that insanity more effectively destroyed the marriage contract than any other ground which they recommended for divorce.

Another Socialist, the Rev. Gordon Lang, a Nonconformist minister, opposed the Bill because he objected to divorce being made easier.

"The marriage contract," he said, "is being reduced to the hire-

(*Continued at foot of next column*).

PRINCE GEORGE ON ADVERTISING.

WHAT IT CAN DO.

"Advertise more and Advertise to the purpose."

This was the national slogan suggested by Prince George in a speech at the annual banquet of the National Advertising Benevolent Society in London last month.

The Prince told how he asked himself the questions: What exactly is advertising? What does it do? How does it do it?

"My mind, therefore, sought some symbol," he said, "and this came to me when driving down the Mall.

"Suddenly I noticed a tall building emerge from the darkness into brilliant illumination. That building now stood clearly revealed by what I believe is called 'flood lighting.'

"That is what you gentlemen seem to me to be engaged upon—flood lighting the work and services of man so that each article is better known, better seen and more keenly desired.

"There was a time when Great Britain's industrial position was too strong to be challenged.

Britain's Emporium.

"The world could not fail to notice the size of Britain's emporium, and knew by experience the bargains to be got there. But that emporium was for a time closed for a five-years' diversion from business to the sterner business of war.

"The world meanwhile hard to shop elsewhere, and other competitors whose shops were still open flourished on the business once done by us.

"We are now struggling to recover that business. Many things are needed to win it back. What we want is more orders for goods and commodities.

"We want our people to supply more of the articles used in this country and more of the articles used abroad.

I would say—Advertise more and Advertise to the purpose.

Replying to the Prince's speech, Sir Gomer Berry, the chairman, spoke of the early history of advertising, and showed how, centuries ago, "our forefathers looked upon advertising as a dubious and doubtful practice."

He then dealt with the value of advertising in modern industry.

"Looking back over the last 25 or 30 years, if any one fact in our industrial progress stands out more than another," he said, "it is the enormous growth in the quality, and in the quantity of advertising.

"For effectiveness and sustained interest, for lucidity and directness in appeal, exactly attuned to British characteristics, our advertising to-day will compare favourably with that of any country."

Referring, as an instance, to the recently organised "Eat more fish" campaign, on which last year £40,000 was spent, Sir Gomer said the results had been simply amazing.

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purchase system on which many people furnish their houses. When one instalment fails to be paid the contract is broken.

"The next ground for divorce will be a failure of health or a

---

"The threat of divorce might convert a border-line case into a case of incurable insanity because it would remove the strongest magnet which exists to draw the person back to normal."

UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

Ronald COLMAN

ALL TALKING
PRESENTED BY SAMUEL GOLDWYN

IN
CONDEMNED!
ANN HARDING
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AT THE QUEEN'S
WEDNESDAY TO SATURDAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20

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IN
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A Poignant story of sheer human appeal
with KENNETH HARLAN
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FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 2.30 & 7.15—Interpreter
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Here's speed, here's fun, here's the most hilarious and unusual romance you've seen for a VERY long time!
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SALLY O'NEIL
ROY D'ARCY AND CHARLES DELANEY
AT THE STAR
FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
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Presented by ROBERT KANE
In connection with VICTOR H. and EDWARD E. HALPERIN
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Adapted from "The Road of the DRAGON" by JOHN TAINTOR FOOTE
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FASCIST ACHIEVEMENTS QUERIED.

(*Continued from Page 1.*)

Industrial Production and Freedom.

"But we are assured that at least labour is more intence under Fascism."

"Industrial activity created by Fascism? But for the last thirty years our electric machinery has been quoted as among the best in the world. In the United States I have visited great factories entirely fitted up with Italian machinery imported in 1920 and 1921. For a quarter of a century our motors have held the markets of Asia and the Balkans, but we are risking the loss of them now that Fascism has artificially suppressed 'the conflict between capital and labour.' For, remember, that in normal proportions this conflict is one of the essential elements in the progress of industry. Remember, too, that it was during the long period of cabinets under Giolitti, who inaugurated the fullest liberty for labour and strikes, that the lira rose above its gold parity. I should like to venture on a further observation," continued Count Sforza, "which, curiously enough, has never been made by the Socialists. Contrary to all the assertions of Fascist propaganda, big manufacturers in Italy are all complaining of a fact to which they only refer with bated breath and among close friends, for fear of ending their days on the islands; given the same hours of labour, the work done by these good specialised workmen is far less than in the days of liberty. To one of our captains of industry, my colleague in the Senate, who dared to confide this fact to me, and who professed not to understand the reason of it, I replied simply: 'My dear Colleague, go and visit the workrooms in any prison, and you will gain the key to the enigma. Any prison governor will tell you that there is nothing more sterile and discouraging than the productive labour of prisoners. The truth is that at the base of all forms of life there must be liberty. Suppress liberty and everything slackens and withers, moral dignity as well as joy in work.'"

A Re-Awakening of the National Conscience.

What is your opinion of the sensation aroused in the international Press by the false Fascist plots?"

"I would say frankly: Italians must re-conquer their material and moral liberty and their national dignity through their own efforts, in other words, mainly by a 're-awakening of the national conscience. Already in the Italian universities, one can count by the thousand the students who have seen through the shocking policy which consists in identifying the sacred name of one's country with a faction which represents but a small minority, an army encamped amid a disarmed population.

"In a silence enforced upon it the Italian people begs help from no one. But when once more free, it will retain feelings of the most profound gratitude towards those foreigners who have understood that praise of Fascism as 'good for the Italians,' is an atrocious insult to the nation. All regimes pass; nations alone remain. It would be as well that this should be remembered. We, on our side, shall bear in mind that Italy would be nothing more than the 'geographical expression' of the days of the Hapsburgs—on whom Fascism today models its policy—were she not the Italy that the poets and thinkers of the Risorgimento identified with the ideal of liberty. Moreover it was free Italy that carried on four years of an unprecedently terrible war and emerged victorious from the most crushing trials.

"We are too apt to forget that this long war was only won by the nations with a democratic form of government. Among the Allies there was but one autocracy, Russia, and she collapsed miserably. And what could be more absurd or more lamentable than the re-appearance of those old stereotyped phrases of the Pan-Germans: the 'dry powder,' the 'chosen people,' the 'man sent by God', and other phrases with which the last of the Hohenzollerns poisoned Germany. Have the so-called realists who re-echo this claptrap already forgotten the lessons of the great war! Their realism is so artificial that they cannot even see that ideas of liberty are among the essential elements of human reality."

ADVICE FOR INVESTORS.

READERS are reminded that inquiries relating to the share market are answered on page 11 every Tuesday by "Kufan." Letters should be sent to this office, and must be accompanied by [illegible] address, not for publication. Letters should be addressed to "Kufan," care of the Editor.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 335 METRES.

11 to 11.30 a.m.—Commercial News.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.—Chinese programme.
12.30 to 2 p.m.—Programme of Columbia records supplied by Messrs. Anderson Music Co.
6 to 7 p.m.—Chinese programme.
7 to 10.30 p.m.—European programme of Columbia records supplied by Messrs. Anderson Music Company:—

"The Storm" (G. T. Pattman) and "Evensong" (Easthope Martin), Organ Solo by G. T. Pattman (Compton Organ).

"Rigoletto—E Il Sol Del 'Anima (Love is the Light of the Soul)" (Verdi) and "Rigoletto—Caro Nome (Dearest Name)" (Verdi), Maria Gentile: Soprano with Orchestra.

"Heinrich Der Vogler (Henry The Fowler)" (Loewe) and "Der Erlkonig (The Erl King)" (Goethe and Loewe), Sir George Henschel, Baritone.

"The Meistersingers" (Wagner: arr. W. H. Squire) and "Shenandoah, Sea Shanty" (E Thiman), 'Cello Solo by W. H. Squire with Piano.

"The Gondoliers" (Gilbert and Sullivan), Columbia Light Opera Company.

"Die Zwei Grenadiere (The Two Grenadiers)" (Heine and Schumann) and "Gruppe Aus Dem Tartarus (Tartarus)" (Schiller and Schumann), Sir George Henschel, Baritone, accompanying Himself at the Piano.

"La Valse" (Ravel), Orchestre De La Societe Des Concerts Du Conservatoire, Paris, conducted by Phillipe Gaubert.

"Barbiere Di Siviglia—10 Son Docile (A Docile Mind I Bear)" (Rossini) and "Barbiere Di Siviglia—Una Voce Poco Fa (The Voice I Heard E'en Now)" A. M. Gugliel, etti., Soprano with Orchestra.

"Stenka Razine" (Glazounow), Orchestra of the Brussels Royal Conservatoire, conducted by Desire Defauw.

"Studies in Imitation" and "Loch Lomond," Barclays Bank Male Voice Choir; Soloist: Wallace Lepparo; Conductor: H. Pierce, F.R.C.O.

"Der Leiermann" (Muller and Schubert) and "Das Wabdern" (Muller and Schubert), Sir George Henschel, Baritone, accompanying Himself at the Piano.

"Maritana — Scenes That Are Brightest" (Wallace, arr. Sear) and "The Bohemian Girl Then You'll Remember Me" (Balfe, arr. Sear), J. H. Squire Celeste Octet.

"Lucia Di Lammermoor—Spargi D'amaro Pianto (Cover with Bitter Tears) and "Lucia Di Lammermoor—Scena Della Pazzia (Mad Scene)" (Donizetti), A. M. Guglielmetti, Soprano with Orchestra.

"Idylle Bretonne" (J. Gennin) and "Flattering Birds" (J. Gennin), Sir Dan Godfrey conducting the Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.

"The Pirates of Penzance—Selection" (Sullivan), Prince's Orchestra.

"The Pirates of Penzance—Vocal Gems" (Sullivan), Columbia Light Opera Company with Orchestra.

"L'Achen Und Weimen (Laughing and Weeping)" (Rueckert and Schubert) and "Ich Grolle Night (I Am Not A try); (b) Lied Eined Schmiedes (Song of the Blacksmith)," Sir George Henschel, Baritone, accompanying Himself at the Piano.

"Pastorale" (Cesar Frank), Organ Solo by Edouard Commette.

"Parysatis—Le Rossignol Et La Rose" (Saint-Saens) and "Lakme—Bell Song: Ou Va La Jeune Hindoue" (Delibes), Eva Leoni, Soprano with Orchestra.

"Symphony Fantastique—In Twelve Parts" (Berlioz, Op. 14). Felix Weingartner and the London Symphony Orchestra.

10.30 p.m.—Close down.

STONED TO DEATH.

CANON'S SON KILLED IN NIGERIA.

Canon Barlow, of Carlisle, has lost a gallant son, and Sir Montague Barlow a nephew, as the result of a tragic incident in one of the remoter areas of Northern Nigeria.

There is still a great part of what is known as the pagan country of the plateau—country peopled by Nigerians who are neither Mohammedans nor Christians—which is almost unopened, although within a few miles tin-mining under modern conditons is carried on.

In one of these areas Mr. C. M. Barlow, M.C., an administrative officer, who had been in Nigeria about four years, went with a few police to try to open up administrative conditions. The party was met with a volley of stones flung Old Testament fashion from (*Continued at foot of next column*).

slings, and one of these struck Mr. Barlow on the head and killed him. Several of his escort were hurt also, but none apparently dangerously.

Mr. Barlow was a Felstead and Cambridge man, and served with the "Gunners" in France and Palestine during the Great War, afterwards joining the Nigerian service. His name was prominent in the press in 1928 because of a journey he made in an ordinary British small motor-car from Northern Nigeria right to the other side of Africa, coming out at Mombasa.

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Interested In Wireless?

Then look for some interesting news in the "Daily Press" next Thursday.

PROF. ROBERTSON ON CURRENCY.

STABILISATION NOT UNTHINKABLE.

FUTILITY OF WAITING FOR CHINA TO MOVE.

A meeting of the Currency Committee was held on the May 1 when Mr. T. H. R. Shaw, Manager in Hong Kong of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, and Professor R. Robertson, M.A., of Hong Kong University, attended to give evidence.

In Mr. Shaw's opinion, the present currency is the most advantageous for the trade of the Colony in view of the currency prevailing in China. The unsatisfactory features of the present currency are the fluctuations to which silver generally is liable and the fluctuating premium on the bank note over silver parity. The remedy, he thought, was to get rid of this fluctuating premium and attain silver parity and, provided China did the same thing, to stabilise the sterling value of the silver dollar. The premium is detrimental to prosperity and might be controlled by a freer circulation of legitimate silver and by Government legislating to make it an offence to charge a premium. There is, in his opinion, no scarcity of silver, but it is not circulating as freely as notes because of the premium on the latter. To stabilise the value of the dollar is desirable, but he did not think any steps should be taken to that end unless there was concurrent similar action in China.

Prof. Robertson's View.

Professor Robertson, to whom the Committee is greatly indebted for a well-considered memorandum covering the various questions at issue, thought that a pronounced disparity between the unit of Hong Kong currency and silver parity could not have appeared had coins continued to circulate freely and had there been no impediment to the inflow and outflow of silver dollars. By a convention the notes of the issuing banks became the recognised money of account and dollars ceased to be accepted or to circulate.

If silver fell, the note lagged, though till the summer of 1929 the premium, even if it fluctuated, did not become unmanageable; but after that time, for whatever cause, it threatened to become a totally incalculable factor till action was taken for the re-admission of silver dollars into free circulation.

Professor Robertson thought that the present currency was disadvantageous to the trade of the colony insofar as the minds of merchants must always be in uncertainty because of rising and falling exchanges. It was true that the trade of Hong Kong is a preponderatingly transit trade, and thus it was out of her power to remove instability of exchange as affecting her transit trade so long as between the ultimate countries of origin and destination no stability exists, but it was at least advisable for Hong Kong to have a currency which would not introduce additional instabilities or uncertainty. She should, therefore, have a currency stable either with regard to the gold countries with which she deals or with regard to China, and at present she attained neither of these desiderata. There were further disadvantages in the present currency in connection with the payment of administrative expenses out of a silver revenue, and where individuals and institutions have to meet sterling expenses out of dollar incomes.

An Unvarying Premium.

In the Professor's opinion, a fluctuating or uncertain premium was detrimental to trade and prosperity; but an unvarying premium was not necessarily so, as it would at least remove one source of uncertainty. The higher real cost of shipping and other services entailed by Hong Kong might not be a handicap to her with her competitors, as prices must, in the long run, adjust themselves to purchasing power. Fluctuation would, however, prevent such adjustment.

Professor Robertson did not think the linking of the currency with silver was, on a balance of advantage and disadvantage, good for the Colony. He thought it could be argued that there is an anomaly in setting up a British administration and judiciary and other institutions, both public and private, which contribute to a secure and sound social community, and at the same time hesitate to introduce a stable currency, on the assumption that it would destroy our transit trade. By adopting a stable standard with reference to gold the advantages and disadvantages of any movement in silver would be transferred wholly to the Chinese side, though in the matter of exports of "invisible" services, Hong Kong would be handicapped on a falling price of silver in competition with Shanghai.

We should not lay too much emphasis on the mere mechanism of exchange as those seem to do who think that to divorce the currency from silver would drive away the Colony's trade. If a gold standard were adopted, exchange mechanism would be wholly altered and much exchange business now transacted would cease, but he thought that the trade of Hong Kong rested on other foundations than a mere coincidence of its currency with that of China and that its natural advantages as an entrepôt, in addition to the settled conditions and secure administrative and judicial machinery to be found here, would prevent the disastrous effects feared. If there was a possibility of China stabilising her currency in the near future, he would not be inclined to advocate stabilisation for Hong Kong at once but rather a closer linking with silver in the meanwhile. But in view of the uncertainty of stabilisation in China and of the undoubted disadvantages to certain colonial interests of having an uncertain sterling rate, he did not think that the question of stabilisation should be dismissed as unthinkable.

Exchange Profits.

Professor Robertson replied to numerous questions put to him by members of the Committee. Of interest were his views that under stabilisation, exchange business and the profits on it would depart from Hong Kong but the goods would still pass through the Colony; and that in present circumstances there was, as far as he could see, no benefit to be attained by transferring the note issue from the present banks to a Government bank provided the present issuing banks could issue up to the requirements.

The meeting expressed its thanks to Mr. Shaw and Professor Robertson for their attendance.

IN QUEST OF TOADS.

YOUTH'S WANDERINGS IN SHIPYARD.

Charged with being unlawfully found in the Kwong Tak Cheung ship-yard, with intent to commit a felony, a Chinese lad was brought before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday. After hearing the evidence, the Magistrate discharged the accused, as he held that the ground of intent to commit a felony was insufficiently proved.

For the prosecution, P.C. Farrell said that at 7 o'clock on Monday night the accused was observed by an Indian constable when he climbed over a wall of the shipyard. The policeman followed him and eventually arrested the accused, who ran into the sea.

Replying to the Magistrate, P.C. Farrell said that there was only one watchman in the yard, which was in the hands of the liquidators, and that anyone could do what he pleased within its precincts. There were much metal and parts of machinery in the yard.

The Chinese lad told his Worship that he climbed into the yard to catch toads, which he hoped to sell.

The Magistrate asked if that were possible or not, and P.C. Farrell replied that there might be some in the yard.

His Worship discharged the accused and remarked that the evidence produced was not sufficient to show that the lad had been guilty of felony.

SUPERSTITIOUS RUMOUR IN NANTAO.

The *Shunpao* says that a strange rumour caused much concern among Nantao Chinese last Thursday, this being to the effect that a bridge was to be built in a certain place and that, according to Chinese legend, hundreds of unmarried boys and girls were required as sacrificial offerings to the god of the bridge. The god, according to the rumour, had sent agents to secure the necessary number of unmarried boys and girls and this accounted for the strange non-appearance of many children that day. Superstitious Chinese parents were much concerned over the matter and they brought their children home from school and kept them there all the day.

Inquiries were made and it was found that the local Chinese authorities under orders from the Kuomintang, had ordered students not to absent themselves from school so as to prevent them from being utilized by Communists to create disturbances last Thursday, which was Labour Day. They went so far as to send school servants to the students' homes when the latter failed to show up at the usual time. The appearance of the students on the streets later helped to dispel the rumour.

A CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

At Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, Sub-Inspector Chester-Woods made an application before Mr. Whyte-Smith for permission to withdraw charges of kidnapping and harbouring a Chinese girl (8), the daughter of a junk master, which were brought against a Chinese last week.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada, jnr., who appeared for the defendant, agreed that the charges should be withdrawn, as the prosecution did not have sufficient evidence.

The Magistrate granted the application.

THIEF'S REVENGE.

THREATENS WATCHMAN ON LEAVING JAIL.

After serving a term of imprisonment on a charge of larceny from the Kwong Tak Cheong Ship Yard, Hunghom, a Chinese, on his release, sought revenge by collecting a gang of coolies and threatening the watchman who had been responsible for his arrest.

The watchman, however, was equal to the occasion, and before the party dispersed, the Police, sent for by the watchman, arrived on the scene and had the ringleader arrested. The remainder managed to escape.

The man appeared at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday and was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

A MAIMED MOSLEM.

FORTNIGHT IN HOSPITAL AFTER AFFRAY.

In a fight between two Indian chauffeurs on Monday, it was alleged that Ajun Khan inflicted such injuries on Noor Mohammed that the latter had to be detained in hospital for about a fortnight.

The incident was mentioned to Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, when Ajun Khan was charged with causing malicious and grievous bodily harm to Noor Mohammed.

The defendant, who was represented by Mr. Leo d'Almada, was remanded for one week formally, bail being granted in the sum of $500.

YOUTH WITH BAD HABIT.

A Chinese lad who was ordered to received a flogging in January and April last for stealing, was again brought before Mr. Whyte-Smith yesterday on the charge of stealing a piece of copper from the Kwong Tak Cheung shipyard.

He was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

FISHMONGERS FIGHT.

TWO MEN CHARGED AT POLICE COURT.

Following a fight at the Central Market on April 3, two persons, who are alleged to have inflicted grievous bodily harm on a fishmonger at Central Market, were brought before Mr. A. W. G. H. Grantham yesterday, after having been remanded on previous occasion.

Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro, Sr., applied for a remand on the ground that he was representing the complainant and had only just received instructions. The complainant, added Mr. d'Almada, had been in hospital for a long time and was hardly able to speak.

The Magistrate granted a remand until Saturday morning. Mr. F. C. E. Rendall is appearing for the defence.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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LIVELY MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.

MR. McDONALD'S BRILLIANT ORATORY.

The resolution for the increase of the number of Chinese members of the Shanghai Municipal Council was passed by the special meeting of ratepayers on May 2 in the Town Hall by an overwhelming majority, scarcely a dozen of the sixteen hundred and more ratepayers present voting against the motion. Scenes which were almost unprecedented in the history of ratepayers' meetings, or at any rate within the memory of anyone present, occurred when those present, worn out by the floods of oratory poured forth by the supporters of the resolution, applauded or shouted "Time, time" until several of the speakers were unable to continue. There were seven speakers in favour of the resolution and one, Mr. Ranald McDonald, against. The meeting began a few minutes after 5.30 p.m. and ended at 7.55 p.m.

Mr. E. S. Cunningham, U.S. Consul-General and Senior Consul, was in the chair, and the usual routine business of the meeting took little time. The chairman then called upon Mr. R. Calder Marshall to propose the resolution for which the meeting was called, which was as follows:—

"That the Council be authorized and instructed to make forthwith representations to the Powers concerned with a view to securing an increase in the number of Chinese Members of the Council from three to five."

Result of Misunderstanding.

Mr. Calder Marshall's arrival on the rostrum was greeted with a burst of applause. Before proposing the resolution he stated that its rejection at the annual meeting of ratepayers was the result of a misunderstanding and full consideration of what was involved, and suggested also that there might have been some misconception of the resolution's intention. In the first place the Council was not, as had been said, definitely committed to the increase in the number of Chinese councillors: they had made no definite pledge and had not exceeded their authority.

In referring to the argument which had been advanced that until Mr. Justice Feetham's report had been published it would be unwise to make any change in the existing status, Mr. Calder Marshall pointed out that in matters of this kind the Council were in a better position to judge than anyone outside. The decision of the Council to propose the resolution had been referred to Judge Feetham, and that gentleman had given his opinion that the change was in the general interest. Had the ratepayers realized this on April 16 they would not have rejected the motion.

The Labour Day Manifesto.

Continuing he emphasized the international character of the community and the necessity for co-operation between Chinese and foreigners. During the last two years there had been the fullest co-operation between Chinese and foreign councillors, or the Council would never have proposed the resolution. It was in the interest of the harmony everybody desired that the resolution should be passed: it would further Chinese interest in the municipality.

He severely criticised and deplored the labour day manifesto issued by the Kuomintang which might influence some to vote against the resolution. He objected strongly to place the blame upon foreigners and the treaties for the chaotic state of China, and he expressed surprise that the government permitted its publication. But though he strongly protested against the false statements it contained, he asked the ratepayers not to let themselves be influenced by them into voting against the resolution.

Broad-Minded Outlook Wanted.

Mr. A. W. Burkill seconded the resolution. In emphasizing several of the points brought out in Mr. Calder Marshall's address, Mr. Burkill dwelt upon the necessity of looking ahead. He pleaded for a broad-minded outlook. The future should be looked to by the community in the same way as a business man looked ahead in the conduct of his affairs, trying always to be ready for some change which he saw would be inevitable and which, if he were not prepared, might dislocate his plans. He stated that there must be changes sooner or later, and advised the meeting to be ready for them when they came. Co-operation between Chinese and foreign councillors had not been one-sided, and there was growing up in the community, a body of Chinese opinion which was responsible and trustworthy.

Mr. H. E. Arnhold was the next speaker, and he replied in some detail to the points brought out in Mr. Ranald McDonald's speech at the general meeting on April 16. Not to pass this resolution at this meeting would be, he said, tantamount to a vote of non-confidence in the present Council. He criticized the "apologetic" attitude of the Council at the last meeting, when no one had been ready to refute Mr. McDonald's arguments.

In taking the initiative in holding a friendly hand out to the Chinese the Council had the support of the diplomatic body. When he was in London he had asked how such a step would be received by the Home government and had been informed that it would be agreeable.

Meeting Getting Restive.

Mr. Lipson Ward then rose and criticised severely both the content and manner of Mr. Ranald McDonald's speech on April 16, which he characterized as a breach of an unwritten law among members of the Bar that no member should address such a meeting. The meeting was, however, becoming a little restive by this time, and Mr. Lipson Ward did not obtain a good hearing, the latter part of his speech being drowned by stamping of the feet and ironical hand clapping. He was finally forced to leave the platform before he had concluded his remarks.

The chairman then announced that no further speeches in favour of the resolution would be permitted, and Mr. Ranald McDonald, who had gone on to the platform before this ruling was made, opened his reply, which was a brilliant piece of rhetoric. But before he had reached his time limit the audience was weary even of his keen repartee and wit, and he, too, experienced the same difficulty as the preceding speakers and, though on the vote of the meeting he was permitted to exceed his time limit, had to step down before he had finished his address.

The Cohorts Gathered There.

After the impassioned eloquence the meeting had listened to, said Mr. McDonald, he had come to "bring them back to earth." The question for decision was not whether there should be an increase in Chinese representation but whether that increase should take place this year. In spite of the "imperial, or rather, non-imperial" cohorts gathered there, and the heaviest artillery Shanghai had ever seen, he was going to ask the meeting to reject the motion.

He replied ably to his many critics, both in the Press and during the meeting, but emphasized the attitude of the Chinese ratepayers Association as proof of the correctness of his original statements. There was plenty of room to doubt whether that association was fully representative of the opinion of the whole body of the Chinese ratepayers. Of the members of the Council and committees elected by the association not one was Cantonese, he said, though Cantonese had great interests property and otherwise in the Settlement. All the men elected came from two provinces.

Mr. McDonald's brilliant oratory was at this point interrupted and occasional outburst of clapping drowned the speaker's voice. On the vote being put to the meeting, Mr. McDonald was permitted to continue, but only for a few minutes, when the noise broke out again and he, after waiting a short time for silence, stepped off the platform.

Mr. G. E. Marden then jumped up and proposed that the resolution should be put to the meeting. With very few dissentient votes, this was carried. The motion was then put and passed almost unanimously, there being less than a dozen hands raised in opposition.

(*Continued on next Column.*)

ROUND THE COURTS.

WOMAN CHARGED WITH GROSS CRUELTY.

A remand until Thursday was granted in a case in which a Chinese woman is alleged to have caused a number of injuries to a *mui tsai* six years of age.

The Police informed his Worship that Mr. H. R. Butters, of the S.C.A., would probably prosecute. The girl appeared in Court with black eyes and swollen lips.

It was stated that the accused was arrested yesterday following a complaint from a neighbour.

LORRY DRIVER FINED.

A Chinese lorry driver who disobeyed the traffic signal at the foot of Garden Road on April 24 at 1 p.m. was summoned before Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday. After hearing the evidence, the Magistrate imposed a fine of $10. It was stated that after the lorry driver had disregarded the signal, a sergeant gave chase to the lorry in a motor-car which he had commandeered for the purpose.

PARKING IN THE CITY.

Mr. D. E. Sherman, of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, was fined $5 yesterday by Mr. R. E. Lindsell for parking his car on the east side of Duddell Street. The Police told the Magistrate that there was another car parked on the opposite side of the road and the two effectively obstructed all traffic.

COMMUNIST WORK IN THE NORTH.

RAIDS ON CHURCHES.

SABOTAGE ON K.M.A. PROPERTY.

Peking, April 26.—The Shansi officials who control North China are much alarmed by the rapid increase in Communist activity in the schools and factories. Hundreds of arrests have been made during the past few weeks, and detectives are watching the national universities here closely. It has become fashionable in China to shout "Communist" at anybody who disagrees with anybody else, but the authorities insist that they have definite proof that these are real Communists, members of the Chinese Communist Party which has become powerful in three or more of the Southern provinces.

The movement, whether it has affiliations with the Communists in the South or not, is certainly influenced by the Chinese Communist Party, and the only question is whether various recent incidents in North China are instigated from the same source. After years of uncertainty and disorder, the universities in Peping and Tientsin have quietened down during the past year, and the students have let the authorities run the schools, instead of insisting that they should decide finally upon everything done, but at Easter disturbances again broke out.

Raid on Church.

A group of students, numbering 200, from the National University (Peita), broke into the Easter services at the Chinese Independent Christian Church, announced that they had taken over the place, put guards at the doors, and two of their number forced the church members to listen to anti-religious talks. There was only one foreigner present at this service, and she declares that the disturbers were almost all Southerners, because, although she understands the Northern Chinese dialect well, she could not understand half that they said. This agrees with the police account. They declare that Southern students at the National University maintain relations with Communists in the South, and have been working to undermine the university.

The students who broke up the service were arrested later, when they attempted also to interrupt the Y.M.C.A. Easter service. They had distributed thousands of handbills, attacking religion and foreigners generally. Other students at the National University discussed a strike, but the Mayor, Chang Yin Wu, sent troops to the school and warned them to keep quiet.

Another peculiar incident illustrates Communist agitation in the North. The Kailan Mining Administration has been planting acacia trees for years on its property, in order to obtain props for the mines. Recently, Chinese farmers in the vicinity were organized into raiders, and they cut down and carried off 65,000 of the trees thus planted. Police, investigating the movement, discovered hand-bills which had been given to all farmers who could read, signed by the "Tongshan Municipality Committee of the Chinese Communist Party," and urging them to cut down the Kailan Company's trees as a protest against "imperialism." The hand-bill referred contemptuously to the Kuomintang, the party which controls the Government, as "hunting dogs of the imperialists."

Shansi authorities, fearing an invasion of Communists from the South, are watching schools and factories with great care.

ALLEGED OVERLOADING.

HEARING ADJOURNED FOR A WEEK.

When the case against Capt. D. Thomas, Master of the s.s. Tin Yat, who has been summoned for allegedly overloading his vessel on April 27, came up for hearing at the Marine Court yesterday, Comdr. J. B. Newill, D.S.O., R.N., intimated that as he already knew something about the case (he is the Deputy Harbour Master), it would not be fair if he took it, so he would have to adjourn the hearing until Comdr. G. F. Hole, R.N., was ready to take it.

He asked Mr. O. E. C. Marton, who appeared for the defence, if it would be convenient if the case was heard that morning, but the solicitor, after consulting his client, stated that the vessel would not be in port then.

After some little discussion, hearing was fixed for Tuesday, May 13.

A huge "Danaras snake recently shot at Sukurerhat, a village in the interior of the Rangpur district, was found to have two distinctly formed feet about an inch long, complete with three toes each. The unusual reptile is now being exhibited in the town and it is said that it will be presented to the Indian Museum at Calcutta.

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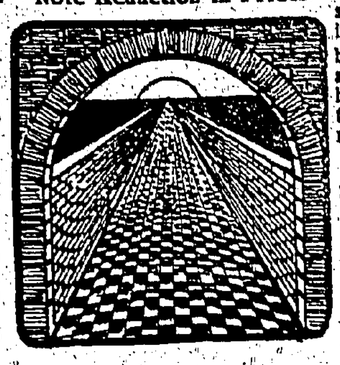

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THE SILVER SCREEN.

NO MORE "LOUD LAUGHTER."

Audiences themselves are solving the laugh problem which had been bothering the directors of talking pictures, according to Wesley Ruggles, director of "Condemned" the Ronald Colman picture which opens to-day at the Queen's Theatre. Before this discovery was made the supposed necessity of timing just the exact amount of mirth excited by a joke on the talking screen, in order to prevent the actors' lines being drowned out, was one of the major worries of talking production.

"Audiences," says Mr. Ruggles, "are arranging all that for us by teaching themselves not to laugh out loud. They choke it off instead; gurgle silently, and are on their toes for the next line well before it comes along. I shouldn't be surprised to see prolonged laughter disappear from the theatre altogether, both for stage and screen productions, although, of course, the degree of amusement will always be the same as ever."

Sailors and Spies.

Dorothy Mackaill, First National player, and Lawrence Gray have the leading roles in "Convoy," the current picture at the Majestic Theatre, Kowloon, with an impressive supporting cast headed by Lowell Sherman, Buster Collier, Ian Keith, Gail Kane, and Vincent Serrano. Eddie Gribbon and Jack Askroyd have the comedy roles, with Ione Holmes also featured in the list of supporting players.

The picture is based on a story by John Tainter Foote, and deals with the U.S. Navy's service in the World War.

Several exteriors for the films were made in Washington. Dealing also with the system of espionage in the United States in 1917, the picture shows some remarkable sequences of the Navy's rôle in the conflict. The U.S. Navy Department co-operated in the making of the picture, and several sensational scenes of actual naval engagements are included.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ROYAL DRAWING SOCIETY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—At the Annual Exhibition, April 1930, held in the Guildhall Art Gallery, London, M. Whitley, Central British School, was awarded the *Silver Star* for *Landscape*, water colours, and a First Class for *Still Life*. Only four *Silver Stars* were awarded to the Dominions and foreign countries. Miss Hall is to be congratulated on this success.—Yours, etc.,

G. FRANKLIN NIGHTINGALE.

Hong Kong, April 6.

A GAMBLING SCHOOL.

KOWLOON MAGISTRATE'S LENIENT VIEW.

Ten "boys" and other native employees were yesterday charged before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy for taking part in a *pai kau* game at 1, Peking Road, which was recently raided by the Police, who had received information that a "gambling school" was conducted at the premises.

The Magistrate took a lenient view of the case and compared the game which was played by the defendants to pastimes played in any club or at private homes. His Worship remarked that the defendants in this case were not committing any crime more serious than that which a good number of ordinary people did in their homes. He thought that the premises in question were used more in the nature of a club where *fokis* of the Peninsula Hotel met.

In attempting to establish their innocence, the defendants intimated that they were well-known "boys" and other employees of the Peninsula Hotel. The First Clerk at the Magistracy, they said, recognised them by sight.

His Worship: I recognise you myself, but that doesn't interest me.

Of the ten defendants charged, nine appeared in Court. The first defendant was fined $10 for keeping the premises as a gambling house, and the remaining eight were fined $3 each. The other defendant, who was not present, had his bail estreated.

CLUES IN MURDER CASE.

DEFENDING COUNSEL SUGGESTS LAXITY IN INVESTIGATION.

THE IMPORTANCE OF TWO HUMAN TEETH.

POLICE OFFICERS QUESTIONED.

The importance of two human teeth as a clue in the Kowloon City murder was stressed by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, defending counsel, at the second day's sitting of the Criminal Sessions yesterday before the Chief Justice (Sir Joseph Kemp). Police witnesses agreed that the importance of this clue did not dawn on them during the investigations. Counsel also suggested that the investigating officers did not give attention to tracing the owner of a blood-stained clog, which provided another clue in the crime, and that the police left untouched the important question of finger prints.

A lengthy cross-examination ensued in the afternoon in regard to the method of conducting identification parades.

A POLICE INTERPRETER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

Three men are on trial for murder of Cheung Hung Chun, a Buddhist priest, who, according to medical evidence, was suffocated to death by a gag used during the attempted robbery at 3, Sha Po Road, second floor, Kowloon City, on February 15.

Mr. Somerset Fitzroy is appearing for the Crown case, while Mr. F. C. Jenkin is defending, instructed by Mr. Geo. K. Hall Brutton.

Sub-Inspector Elston, giving evidence of his visit to the house, said that he saw Cheung lying on the floor, bound and gagged. He slipped the gag from the man's mouth and found a small orange inside. He noticed that teeth were missing from the man's lower jaw, and later saw two teeth.

Mr. Jenkin: Perhaps you have observed that not the least interesting factor in this case is going to be the question of these two teeth. Have you appreciated that?—Yes.

If these two teeth do not belong to deceased, if they do not belong to the little girl and if they do not belong to any of these three accused, the case is very interesting?—Yes.

To-day is the first time so far as any records are concerned on which you have stated that you observed that teeth were missing from the old man's mouth?—Yes.

And you have said some teeth were missing. Do you mean some teeth?—Yes, some teeth.

More than one tooth?—Yes.

How many teeth?—I cannot say.

Well, can you give us an idea—the whole of the lower jaw?—No. There was a gap in the lower teeth, a gap from which two or three teeth were missing. The gum was bleeding.

Didn't Think of It.

Do you not think this is very important evidence to have been omitted?—Yes.

How do you account for it?—I never thought of it until this morning.

Answering other questions, witness said that he was not present when Dr. Dovey conducted the *post-mortem* examination. The teeth were in the charge of Inspector Fallon at the time.

Cheung Yam, a vegetable gardner at Kowloon City, stated in evidence that he was a brother of the deceased priest, who was 61 years old. Witness identified the body at the Kowloon Mortuary.

Inspector Fallon gave evidence of seeing the body in the position shown in the photograph. He visited the house at about 4.20 p.m. In his search he found pieces of a cup with apprent blood-stains on them under a chair, and also two teeth. He also noticed that a curtain hung at the door of the front cubicle bore blood-strains, as though someone had wiped a bleeding hand on it.

In the course of cross-examination, the Inspector said that he was in charge of the enquiry until the C.D.I. (Inspector Reynolds) took over.

Pointing out to the witness that all he had stated in regard to the teeth was that he had found them, counsel asked whether he was acting fairly towards the accused men. Witness was heard to say that he considered he was acting fairly.

Mr. Jenkin: You knew that the question of these teeth was of grave importance to the three men in the course of the case?—Yes.

You had it in mind that these teeth might lead to the freedom of these men?—It might favour them one way or the other.

You found the teeth on February 15. The hearing at the Magistracy was five weeks later. Did you appreciate the importance of the teeth before the opening of the Magisterial inquiry?—No, I was thinking of it afterwards.

Was it between April 22 and the end of April?—No, it was only three days ago (May 3).

What made you think of the teeth?—It struck me when I was reading my notes.

Came As a Flash.

Do you tell me that it merely came to you as a kind of flash of intuition?—Yes, it did.

I should have thought you would have seen it quite early?—No, I didn't.

You thought at the time of the examination that they were the old man's teeth?—Yes.

Did you inspect the mouth?—I had a look in it before the C.D.I. came.

You weren't certain they were the old man's teeth?—No.

Do you not think that the discovery of teeth like that provides one of the finest clues in the detection of criminals?—Yes.

Could you look for a better one?—No.

And yet, although this was the finest clue possible for the detection of a criminal, you did not satisfy yourself one way or the other as to whether they were the old man's teeth?—I left it to the C.D.I.

I put it to you, Inspector Fallon, that if this case had been conducted properly, with a view not only to the public good, but in the interests of men who might be accused, don't you think you should have reported the discovery of the teeth to Dr. Dovey and to have shown him these teeth?—Yes.

Yes, I think so too, because Dr. Dovey is a technical man and might have been able to say if the teeth had come from the gap in the old man's mouth. As it is, we don't know.

Neither of these three men had lost any teeth?—I did not examine them.

Do you mean to suggest that, with the finest clue in the world, you never took the trouble to see if any teeth had been lost by these three men?—I did not examine them.

And would it be very important in the detection of crime of this nature if bloodstains were found on a person's clothing?—Yes.

What precautions were taken by the police to find if the first prisoner had any property or clothing bearing any bloodstains when he was arrested?—He was brought to the Police Station and I searched him and examined his clothing.

Will you tell me why, in a case of this gravity, a search was not made of the man at his house?—Because of the time which had elapsed between the robbery and his arrest.

Did you see any search made for finger-prints,—I made none, and none was made so far as I was concerned.

Do you really mean to say that no search was made?—Only by Inspector Vincent, who searched the cups. I do not know anything about finger-prints and there were no vessels for us to take impressions with.

Inspector Fallon was also questioned in regard to the discovery of a clog with a blood-stain. Witness said that he was informed the owner of it was a woman, but he did not make any further inquiries about it.

Mr. Jenkin Surprised.

Mr. Jenkin expressed surprise that a clue of such great importance was not followed up.

Mr. Jenkin: You will agree on another point, that in the event of persons being suspected of implication in this affair, inspection should be made for bloodstains on their clothing?—Witness said it would be desirable.

Mr. Jenkin: If the first person was one of the three, and blood was found about the place in the manner you describe it, would not be unreasonable to find bloodstains on his clothes?—It would not be unreasonable.

What precautions were taken by the Police to find out whether the man's clothes bore any bloodstains?—He was searched when he came into the Police Station, and his clothes were taken off him.

Was that all that was done?—That was all.

Can you tell me, in a case of this gravity, why no search was made at his house?—Owing to the time that had passed before his arrest.

That was 48 hours?—Yes.

Mr. Jenkin: Was any search made at the house for finger-prints?—Inspector Vincent inspected the broken cups.

Nothing else was done?—Not so far as I know.

By all the rules of the game was this not the proper thing to be done?—Yes, provided you can get the proper vessels on which to find finger-prints.

Do you say, then, that there was nothing else there that would have shown finger-prints?—Witness said he did not make any inspection himself. Inspector Vincent was handling this side of the matter, and witness know that the latter looked at the cups. There was not to witness's knowledge any other examination.

The Chief Justice: Is any routine examination made for finger-prints after a murder?—Not that I know of.

The evidence of Dr. Minett, given at the lower Court, was read. In his evidence this witness, who has since left for Home, stated that the stains on the clog and curtain showed reaction to human blood. This was not definite in the case of the stains on the broken cup.

Identification Parade.

Mr. W. le Bart Sparrow, A.S.P., gave details of an identification parade held under his supervision at Kowloon City on February 18. Others present were Inspector Reynolds, a Chinese interpreter, Sergeant Fitches, and the girl witness in the case. There were 21 persons in the line, including the three accused and another suspect. The second accused stood No. 8 in the row, the third accused was No. 14. Both of them were picked out by the girl. The first accused stood as No. 21 in the row and was not identified, nor was the other suspect, Yeung Chan, who stood fourth.

Mr. Jenkin: Did anything happen when the girl passed No. 4?—No.

Was there any pause?—There was a pause, but there was nothing unusual.

Answering other questions, witness said that the girl was told to have a good look at every man and identify anybody she recognised. When she came to the eighth man in the row (second accused) witness noticed that she stopped and seemed to recognise the man. Witness then asked if she recognised the man, which the girl said she did, making a statement as to what she saw the man doing at the house.

In answer to Mr. Jenkin, witness said that the girl hesitated to touch the man, and he admitted that the Chinese interpreter touched her garment and led her to the man.

Mr. Jenkin: She touched him, but the interpreter still had hold of her garment?—I cannot remember that.

Witness said that there was the same hesitation on the part of the girl when she arrived at No. 14 in the row (third accused). She picked the man out.

Witness further stated that the procession passed two or three times in front of the men and once at the back, and the girl was sometimes stopped when she appeared to move quickly without looking properly at each man.

In reply to Mr. Jenkin's question that the procedure of stopping a witness of the girl's age was fraught with danger, witness said he could not agree.

Up and Down the Line.

Tsang Man Kwai, the interpreter, was also questioned in regard to the identification parade. Witness said that after the girl, another Chinese was brought to the identification parade. He was taken up and down the line once.

Answering questions put to him earlier, witness said that he did not hold the girl's garment at any time, nor did he speak to her when she was walking down the line. The procession passed the line twice in front of the men, but not behind.

Questioned on other matters, the interpreter admitted that the day before the identification parade he had tiffin with the two Chinese detectives engaged in the investigations.

Mr. Jenkin put it to the witness that the third accused was also present at the time, as he was with the two detectives, but this witness denied. He admitted that there were two or three others whom he did not know.

In dealing with the statements made by the accused in answer to the charge, Mr. Jenkin suggested that the interpreter asked them questions. Witness denied this, whereupon counsel pointed out that this was consistent with the answers which had reference to being asked to say how many people went to the house.

The Court adjourned until this morning.

PERMANENT CHIEF JUSTICE.

SIR JOSEPH KEMP'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

APPRECIATION FROM THE BAR.

At the Supreme Court yesterday, prior to the continuation of the Criminal Sessions trial at which Sir Joseph Kemp, K.C., C.B.E., is presiding, opportunity was taken to tender to his Lordship an expression at the announcement that His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve of Sir Joseph's appointment as permanent Chief Justice.

The Acting Attorney (the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., O.B.E.) commented on the happy relations existing between Bench and Bar in the course of his address conveying good wishes from the members of the profession.

Addressing the Chief Justice, Mr. Alabaster said:—May it please your Lordship. On behalf of both branches of the legal profession, I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to express our feelings of gratification at the announcement made in the newspapers this morning that your Lordship as substantive Chief Justice will continue to occupy a seat which it is the hope of all of us that your Lordship for many years to come.

Your Lordship is no stranger either to the Bench in this Colony or to ourselves who live and practise here. Many of us remember the times when your Lordship presided with distinction in the Courts of the New Territories, the Magistracy and the Supreme Court in its Summary Jurisdiction. All of us will remember the tact, grace and charm with which during 16 eventful years your Lordship has, as Attorney-General, adorned and added lustre to the profession to which we are proud to belong.

We look forward with conviction to the continued maintenance of those happy relations between Bench and Bar which characterise the administration of British Justice throughout the Empire.

Chief Justice's Reply.

In reply, Sir Joseph Kemp said:—Mr. Attorney, I thank you sincerely for your very kind words. If the intention expressed in the notification which appeared in the Press this morning is translated into fact upon the retirement of Sir Henry Gollan, I shall accept office with a deep sense of responsibility.

I can wish that I had a far larger share of the qualities necessary to fill the office, but I have this consolation—that I know I shall receive from both branches of the legal profession that consideration and assistance which I have always experienced at their hands during the whole of my service in this Colony.

HONG KONG WATER SUPPLY.

The total storage in the island reservoirs on the morning of Monday, May 5, amounted to 608.86 million gallons, shewing a decrease of 35.71 million gallons during the past week; the amount collected from streams being 4.92 million gallons.

The week's consumption amounted to 39.88 million gallons, which includes 19.25 million gallons from the Shing Mun Supply.

KOWLOON WATER SUPPLY.

The total storage in the mainland reservoirs on the morning of Monday, May 5, amounted to 365.90 million gallons, shewing a decrease of 22.51 million gallons during the past week.

The week's consumption, not including Hong Kong supplies and 1.89 million gallons delivered to water boats at Lai Chi Kok, amounted to 29.79 million gallons.

The yield from the Shing Mun River and streams during the week was 28.42 million gallons.

IMPORTANT LAND DEAL IN SHANGHAI.

It is reported that the Great China Co., Ltd., have bought the property in Shanghai situated at the corner of Nanking Road and Fukien Road and have notified the tenants of the property to quit as they will require the same for their own use for the purpose of erecting therein a department store and hotel which will be the most modern type in Shanghai.

The price paid is about Tls. 300,000 per *mow*.

GERMAN THROWN INTO PRISON.

A FOOCHOW INCIDENT.

SEQUEL TO ATTEMPTED ARMS DEAL.

Now that the abolition of extra-territoriality is hanging over the heads of us foreigners in China, says the Foochow correspondent of the *North China Daily News*, writing under date April 1, it seems well to bring forward a few very salient points bearing on the matter. For it is well to remember that what happens to one may happen to another—at any time—if our extraterritorial rights are taken from us.

Some five years ago a German (who had been well known in this port for many years) accepted a contract from the Chinese Government to import for them arms and ammunition. Evidently a large proportion of the money must have been paid over at once—for, to our surprise (not then knowing anything of his contract for arms, etc.) he suddenly decided to send his English wife and three children home to Germany on the Fulda. Just before they left the port the German made the excuse of a dog-bite to make a trip to Formosa for the Pasteur Treatment there.

Weeks passed into months and no news came from the head of the firm.

Meanwhile the Chinese officials were becoming anxious about the outcome of their contract with the head of the firm. No goods had come through, and no word been heard of returning their money as it was not possible to complete the deal.

Endless inquiries were made of the young man left in charge, but he was entirely ignorant of all his head had been planning. Most innocently he agreed to make out in German the cables which the Chinese officials wanted to send to Germany, the language being unknown to them. Repeatedly he was asked to go into the City to see these officials.

Thrown in Prison.

At last one day an invitation came for the young man and his aged comparadore to come in to meet and discuss affairs with the higher officials. They complied with no anxiety. On this occasion, however, they were detained by special request, they understood. After waiting in an inner room for about an hour the door was suddenly flung open, soldiers appeared, loaded their rifles before them, then seized and bound both men. The compradore was a venerable, highly respected Cantonese gentleman—yet they bound him, and the young German with ropes and led them through the streets. It was soon necessary to unbind the compradore as he was too feeble to walk in that bound condition. The young man told me later they fully believed they were being led out to be shot, and he tried to calculate how many minutes it would take them to walk to the Rifle Ground.

Experience in Prison.

Their destination, it soon appeared, was a common prison—and here they were literally thrown in amongst the lowest and dirtiest offenders. (I have seen through the bars of one such prison—and. . . . I would not insult my dog, horse or pig by housing it in such damp, dark earth-floored squalor as these poor humans were huddled in—not a chair or even a bench, no convenience of any sort . . . words fail me! It must be seen to be believed.)

Here they might have remained at the pleasure of the Chinese had not several of the foreign sympathizers and good friends of both men brought pressure to bear and had them removed to more decent quarters. Here the young German's 'boy' was allowed to bring him proper food and clothing for the remainder of his imprisonment.

After endless delays and much parleying matters were adjusted and the young man was allowed out on 'parole'—that is after giving his promise not to leave the port without permission from the Court.

PRISONERS ACCORDED A SEAT.

COUNSEL THANKS THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

At noon yesterday, while the murder trial was proceeding in the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice (Sir Joseph Kemp) informed Mr. Jenkin, counsel for the defence, that the three prisoners might sit, if they so desired.

Mr. Jenkin expressed thanks for his Lordship's consideration, remarking that such a practice existed in England, and expressed hope that it would be followed in future.

On his Lordship's directions, the prisoners in the afternoon had a bench placed closer to the dock rail so that they could follow the interpreter translating the evidence to them.

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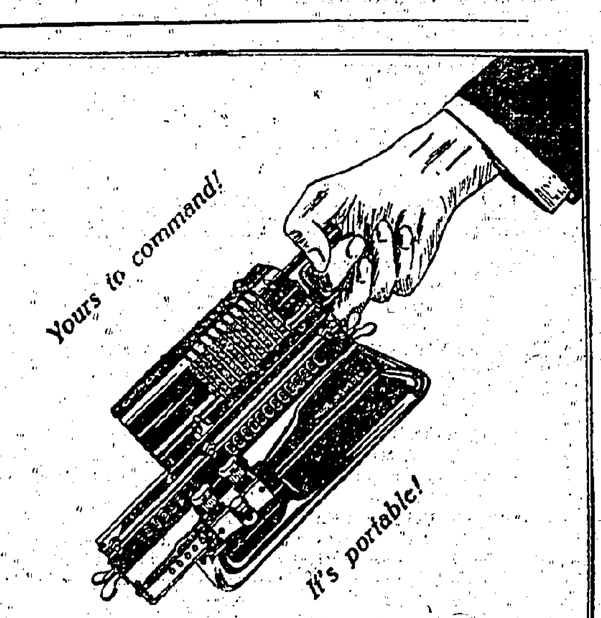

The ORIGINAL ODHNER

"The machine to count on"

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Queen's Building

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY Notified of the following TRAFFIC Arrangements which will be enforced during the Landing of H.E. the GOVERNOR at Queen's Pier on FRIDAY the 9TH. INST. and the reception at the CITY HALL.

1.—Connaught Road Central from Pedder Street to Jackson Road will be entirely Closed to VEHICULAR TRAFFIC from 9 A.M. to 11 A.M.

2.—Queen's Road Central from Garden Road to Ice House Street will be entirely Closed to VEHICULAR TRAFFIC (except Tram Cars) from 10.30 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. West bound Traffic will be Diverted by way of Murray and Chater Roads; East bound Traffic from Queen's Road Central by way of Pedder Street, Chater Road and Murray Road.

3.—No motor car will be permitted to park in City Hall Square, Statue Square and Wardley Street between 9 A.M. and 11 A.M.

4.—Motor cars containing guests invited to attend Queen's Pier will proceed by way of Murray Road and Connaught Road Central to the HONG KONG CLUB where the guests will alight and walk to the Pier. Cars will be parked in Connaught Road Central, east of the HONG KONG CLUB.

At the conclusion of the reception on the Pier the guests will walk to the CITY HALL by way of Statue Square and Wardley Street. The cars parked in Connaught Road Central east of the HONG KONG CLUB, may proceed to Wardley Street and Statue Square after the ceremony at the Pier has concluded and the troops have moved off.

5.—Traffic proceeding from the Upper Levels between 9 A.M. and 11 A.M. will, be diverted by way of Arbuthnot Road, Hollywood Road, Lyndhurst Terrace Wellington Street to Queen's Road Central.

6.—Traffic proceeding to the Upper Levels will proceed by way of Queens' Road Central, Ice House Street, Wyndham Street and Arbuthnot Road.

7.—Wardley Street between Queen's Road Central and Des Vœux Road Central will be entirely Closed to Traffic between 9 A.M. and 11 A.M. except for parking as in Para. 4.

8.—Traffic emerging from Kennedy Road and down Garden Road will proceed by way of Upper Albert Road, Lower Albert Road and Ice House Street to Queen's Road Central.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Inspector-General of Police.
Hong Kong, 6th May, 1930. [9404

ARRIVAL OF H.E. SIR WILLIAM PEEL.

ON H.E. SIR WILLIAM PEEL Leaving QUEEN'S PIER he will, accompanied by H.E The Officer Administering the Government and party, proceed in Motor Cars in a WESTERLY Direction down CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL and CONNAUGHT ROAD WEST. At SHEK TONG TSUI he will Turn up HILL ROAD and thence by QUEEN'S ROAD WEST and QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL to the CITY HALL, where the Public Address will be presented.

It is hoped that occupiers of premises adjoining the route taken, will make a suitable display of flags and Bunting. [9385

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in Triplicate, which should be Clearly Marked "TENDER FOR QUARRY", will be received at the COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE until NOON of MONDAY, the 19TH DAY of MAY, 1930, for the Occupation for a Period from 5th JUNE, 1930, to 31st DECEMBER, 1931, of the Piece or Parcel of Ground at MA TAU KOK and known as Kowloon Quarry Lot No 3, containing about 4·13 Acres, as shown Coloured Red on Plan, signed by the Director of Public Works and dated 4th APRIL, 1930, at an Upset Annual Fee of $1,200, but subject to certain conditions which can be ascertained at the Office of the Director of Public Works.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a Receipt to the effect that the Tenderer has deposited in the COLONIAL TREASURY a Sum of $100 as a Pledge of the *bona fides* of his Offer, which Sum shall be Forfeited to the Crown, if the Tenderer refuses to carry out his Tender and comply with the conditions, should the Tender be accepted.

Form of Tender and further Particulars can be obtained from the Office of the DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the Highest or any Tender.

HAROLD T. CREASY,
Director of Public Works.
2nd May, 1930. [9401

RECEPTION ON THE ARRIVAL OF H.E. SIR WILLIAM PEEL, K.B.E.

OFFICIAL WELCOME AND PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS.

AT A PUBLIC MEETING held at the CITY HALL on FRIDAY, the 4TH APRIL, it was decided to present H.E. SIR WILLIAM PEEL, K.B.E., with an Address of Welcome on his arrival in this Colony, which will be during the MORNING of the 9TH MAY.

At the same Public Meeting it was decided that the whole of the THEATRE ROYAL should be Thrown Open to the Public without charge save only that the Stage be reserved for the Reception Committee, Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, Representatives of the Navy, Army and Air Forces and the Heads of Public Departments, the First Two Rows of the Stalls for the Consular Body and their wives and the representatives of the Churches, also the First Two Rows of the Dress Circle for ladies.

It is hoped that as many residents of the Colony as possible will attend this Public Meeting at the Theatre Royal, and thus give a practical demonstration of the support of the Colony to its new Governor. [9359

RECEPTION ON THE ARRIVAL OF H.E. SIR WM. PEEL, K.B.E.

OFFICIAL WELCOME AND PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS.

INFORMATION has now been officially received in the Colony that H.E. Sir Wm. PEEL, K.B.E., will arrive in this Colony on FRIDAY Morning the 9TH INSTANT instead of THURSDAY Morning the 8th Instant as previously intimated.

The arrangements and Times as previously published for the 8th instant will stand for the 9TH INSTANT, the Day only being changed. [9400

What better companion than a good book!

E. W. Trine's THE POWER THAT WINS $4.25
Henry Ford and Ralph Waldo Trine in an intimate talk on Life, the Inner Things of the Mind and Spirit and the Inner Powers and Forces that make for Achievement.

Admiral Sir R. Bacon's A SIMPLE GUIDE TO WIRELESS... $3.00
For all whose knowledge of electricity is childlike.

S. P. B. Mais' OH! TO BE IN ENGLAND... ... ... $6.40
A book of the open air. "This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England." (*Shakespeare*).

Dr. Marie Stopes' MOTHER ENGLAND $9.00
A contemporary history self-written by those who have had no historian. Dedicated to all mothers.

Ranga Iyer's INDIA; PEACE OR WAR $6.40
At no time in recent years has public attention in England been focused with greater interest and anxiety upon India. A well-documented study of the India question to-day.

Gustav Frenssen's OTTO BABENDIEK $9.00
A great autobiographical novel by one of Germany's foremost writers.

F. J. H. Darton's THE SURPRISING ADVENTURES OF BARON MUNCHAUSEN $12.50
Reprinted from the earliest complete edition with the original illustrations.

G. G. Jackson's THE ROMANCE OF THE SUBMARINE $5.10
Fully illustrated by drawings and photographs.

Emil Ludwig's THE SON OF MAN $6.40
This work, which originally appeared in 1928 and which raised a furore on its immediate appearance, is now issued in a cheap edition. All interested in the life of the Christ should not fail to read this marvellous work!

Sir Anton Bertram's THE COLONIAL SERVICE $8.60
An account of general lines of the administrative machinery of the Crown Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories of the British Empire.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
(Incorporated in Hong Kong).

WATSON'S

High Class Aerated Waters

The finest materials, Real Fruit Juices, the purest Cane Sugar, and the purest of pure Sparkling Water, are used in their manufacture.

Specialities :—

BREWED GINGER BEER, GINGER ALE

DRY GINGER ALE, Pints and Splits.

"FORMAZONE," Pints and Splits.

ORANGE SQUASH

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LIME SQUASH

CARBONATED GRAPE JUICE, Pints and Splits.

"PYERIS" SPARKLING TABLE WATER, Pints and Splits.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.

Established 1841.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the HONG KONG HOTEL, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the 7TH MAY, 1930, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 28TH APRIL to WEDNESDAY, 7TH MAY, Both Days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 22nd Apr., 1930. [9328

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN HONG KONG).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of the Company, Hong Kong Bank Building, 4A, Des Vœux Road Central, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the 14TH DAY OF MAY, 1930, at NOON for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1929, and of electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6TH MAY, 1930, to 14TH MAY, 1930, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HERBERT R. STURT,
Secretary
Hong Kong, 5th May, 1930. [9388

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-NINTHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on FRIDAY, the 16TH MAY, 1930, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1929.

The SHARE REIGSTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 2ND to the 16TH MAY, 1930, Both Days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Agents.
Hong Kong, 25th Apr., 1930. [9346

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.50 p.m., stated:—

The anticyclone is central near Shanghai and the depression near Tokyo.

Local Forecast:—E. winds; moderate; generally cloudy; some rain.

DEATH.

SIMPSON.—On April 30, at Shanghai, JOHN MICHAEL, son of William George and Louise Simpson, aged three months and five days.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. 30251.
Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. 24511.
London Office: 53, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, MAY 7, 1930.

GANDHI'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

JUST a month after his deliberate act of overt civil disobedience GANDHI has been arrested. It was on April 5 that the Indian leader performed a symbolic and spectacular act of defiance of British authority by pouring sea-water into a pan and producing salt of doubtful quality but undoubtedly contraband. There was keen curiosity to observe what would happen after this strange little ceremony on the beach at Dandi. Nothing happened, whereupon curiosity became further intensified—why had nothing happened? Was the Government really afraid to take action against one who deliberately defied its laws? Was the show of official patience with law-breakers really attributable to official fear of the consequences of punitive action? These questions are now answered—GANDHI has been again arrested, as he wished to be, and was bitterly disappointed to find he had not been when he started from Ahmedabad on his long journey to the coast.

It was inevitable that sooner or later the Government would find itself compelled to comply with GANDHI'S wish to be arrested. The production of a few grains of salt by evaporating a pint of sea-water in the sun is not, in itself, a very serious offence, but it has had very serious implications and reactions which could not be ignored by the Government. GANDHI'S three weeks' march to the sea aroused comparatively little enthusiasm, so far as can be estimated at this distance, but during the past month the situation in India has taken a much more serious turn. There has been more than civil disobedience—as there was bound to be. There have been grave acts of disorder, involving loss of life, and the patience of the Government has been exhausted. There were many who felt that action should have been long ago by the authorities, in view of GANDHI'S provocative utterances practically defying them to arrest him. Patience and restraint exercised by a Government in such circumstances is apt to be misconstrued as fear to act, but if that idea did exist in any quarter it is now removed. GANDHI is once more under arrest, but this does not mean that the movement he has started must now suddenly collapse. On the contrary, the original plan arranged was that his arrest should be the signal for a country-wide campaign of civil disobedience. If matters now proceed according to plan, there will be very serious trouble in India.

GANDHI has recently declared that the failure of the Government to lay hands upon him was due to its sensitiveness to world opinion. He has been gently sarcastic in complimenting the Government on its policy of "non-interference" with the plans for his long march to the sea. The only interpretation he found it possible to put upon this policy was that the authorities were afraid of what the world would say if they took steps to prevent him carrying out his campaign. But world opinion—or at least that section of it capable of intelligent understanding—will agree that it was utterly impossible for a Government to continue its restrained policy of watchful waiting after the events of the past two or three weeks. There are unmistakeable signs that the country is in most dangerous mood, and that the civil disobedience campaign is becoming perilously like civil war. The Indian peasantry are making things very unpleasant for Government officials by refusing to pay taxes and by refusing to give the necessary assistance to officials when travelling on duty. Officials have been humiliated and their authority brought into contempt. Worse still, there have been serious clashes between rioters and the police and troops, resulting in loss of life. World opinion will recognise that the attitude of the Viceroy and others responsible for the administration has been amazingly friendly in the face of most provocative action. Only last week the Viceroy appealed for the more sober and stable elements in India to co-operate with him in resisting the forces of anarchy. Evidently that appeal was made in vain. GANDHI'S arrest is a sign that the patience of the British authorities is at last exhausted, and it has become necessary to show very clearly that it cannot further tolerate the open flaunting of its power. The events of the past few weeks have not shown that India is ready for self-government, but even now—in spite of all that has happened—the British Government intends to adhere to its plans for calling a round-table conference of Indian leaders to discuss ways and means of giving fuller measure of administrative authority to the people of India. If they are wise, they will show their appreciation of this friendly attitude by abandoning the policy of passive resistance advocated by GANDHI. It is quite impossible to carry out this campaign in such a highly-charged political atmosphere without leading to violence, much as the Indian leader may regret the conflicts which must inevitably follow. And it was equally impossible that the British Government could allow the prime mover of such an agitation to defy its authority. His challenge has been accepted, as it had to be, and the next move is with those who have accepted his teachings. Upon them now rests the primary responsibility for peace in India, and upon the Government rests the responsibility of taking such further action as may be necessary if GANDHI'S followers still refuse to see in which direction lies their best hope of securing political reform.

News and Views.

Quarantine restrictions have been imposed against arrivals from Saigon on account of cholera.

Mrs. M. J. Courtney, wife of the local manager of the National City Bank of New York, was amongst the passengers leaving for San Francisco by the President Madison.

Amongst the passengers of the out-going President Madison was Mr. Alex Ricci, the well-known Italian medical specialist. Mr. Ricci is travelling to the United States.

With reference to the extraordinary general meeting to-day of Hong Kong Tramways, Ltd., the proceedings are of a strictly private nature, and will be open only to members of the Company.

As four sampans were being towed from Causeway Bay to Yaumati by a Police launch, two became waterlogged but no damage was done and the crafts were conveyed to Yaumati without further incident.

Attention is directed to a notification appearing in our advertisement columns to-day relative to the traffic arrangements during the landing of H.E. the Governor on Friday and the reception at the City Hall.

A Police report states that a Chinese named Kwok Cheung, of 35, Haiphong Road, was bitten by a dog last Sunday. He was treated by Dr. B. C. Wong, while the animal was sent to Ma Tau Kok for observation.

For stealing three pieces of board from a hawker's stall, a Chinese was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour by Mr. Whyte-Smith yesterday. The Magistrate remarked that the man had partly demolished complainant's stall.

A Chinese who was arrested at the Kowloon Railway Station on Monday night with 113 taels of raw opium in his possession was fined $3,360 by the Kowloon Magistrate yesterday. The alternative was twelve months' hard labour.

Gordon Lum, the well-known Chinese Davis Cup player, left by the President Madison yesterday for the North. It will be remembered that Mr. Lum took part in the recent exhibition tennis matches in aid of the "Sepoy" fund.

According to a Police report a Chinese named Wong Wing received a cut over his head whilst working on the s.s. Tyndareus which is lying at the Taikoo Docks. He was removed to the hospital, but his injuries are not considered serious.

Pleading guilty to the charge of attempted theft of a brass plate from one of the Morrison ferry boats, a Chinese who was formerly employed on the launch as a seaman, was fined $25 or three weeks' hard labour by Mr. Whyte-Smith yesterday. It was stated that during the past two months, as many as 36 brass plates have been stolen from the ferry boats.

A disastrous fire broke out in Foochow on Wednesday, April 30, says the Chinese press, and resulted in over 500 shops and dwelling houses being gutted. Nearly 3,000 people were rendered homeless.

Two-thirds of the returned Russian Boxer Indemnity funds have been allocated to the Ministry of Railways which will assume the responsibility for the payment of educational funds, says a Nanking telegram received in Shanghai.

As the Shamshuipo ferry Man On was making fast to her wharf (Hong Kong side) shortly after 5.30 p.m. yesterday, a Chinese woman named Au Kwan attempted to commit suicide by jumping overboard. She was, however, rescued and sent to the hospital.

A report has been made to the Police by Mr. P. G. Harrison of the Empress Lodge to the effect that sometime between 9 o'clock on April 30 and 10 o'clock on Monday morning, some unauthorised person entered his room and stole a gold watch chain valued at $15.

According to the *Eastern Times*, the Waichiaopu has ordered Dr. C. C. Wu, Minister to the United States, to lodge a protest with the American Government against the decision of the American Government to limit the number of Chinese entering the United States.

The Chinese Consul in San Francisco has informed the Shanghai office of the Waichiaopu that a party of about 20 American collegians are due to arrive in Shanghai about July 20, and asked that proper protection be accorded them by local Chinese authorities.

Several bronze statues of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, presented to the National Government by an old Japanese friend and admirer of the deceased Kuomintang leader, are being taken to Shanghai and will be erected at Peping, Wuchang, Canton and Chungshan, the latter being Dr. Sun's home district.

It stands to the credit of Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labour, says the *Shunpao*, that 40 *mow* of land in Nanking have been secured for the proposed building of the China Child Welfare Institution. Construction work is expected to be begun shortly, says the journal.

Tuberculosis took the heaviest toll among the Chinese populace in Hong Kong during the week ending May 3, when no fewer than 44 deaths were reported under this head. There were 11 deaths from malaria, three from influenza, and one each from typhoid and diphtheria—all Chinese. On Monday last there was one foreign case of scarlet fever, one of typhoid and one of small-pox (Chinese).

The Cable Contract Conference between the Chiaotungpu and the Great Northern and Eastern Extension Companies came to a standstill last month, says the *Shunpao*. In view of the importance of bringing this conference to an early conclusion, the journal says, the National Government's International Telegraph Committee have decided upon certain measures concerning its resumption.

After 17 years the cross and ball above the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral in London and the pineapples on the western tower are to be regilded with pure gold. The work, which will be executed 365 feet above the ground, is in the hands of two experts on the cathedral staff. Mr. E. J. Bolwell, clerk of the works, recently told a reporter that on the cross and the ball will be used pure gold, containing absolutely no alloy. In all between 25,000 and 30,000 leaves, each 3½ square inches in size, will be required. The cross does not look very large from the ground, but actually the arms are 11ft. long and the width of a carthorse's back.

Instead of being embalmed by the famous secret process which preserves Lenin's body for posterity, future Soviet heroes will probably be turned into bronze statues of themselves by a new process, discovered by Professor N. D. Zellinsky, member of the Soviet Academy of Science. Professor Zelinsky's process turns all organisms into metal, preserving the original form by covering it with a brilliant bronze-like coating. Experiments have been successfully performed on bees, flies, and smaller animalls, and it is believed that the process will be equally successful in preserving human bodies.

A hideous crime has been revealed at St. Avald, near Metz, following a statement by a ten-year-old boy that he saw his father, a German miner, named Schenk, murder his mistress, a woman named Spade, in his presence. He saw his father, he said, dismember the body and bury the head at the front door of the house; cast the weighted limbs into a pond, and the trunk beneath the bedroom floor. Schenk left for Germany and later he wrote to his victim's sister saying that the deceased was ill, and not returning to St. Avald. The son told the story of the murder to the police, who have recovered portions of the body. Schenk has been arrested.

Schemes have been drawn up by the Yangtsze River Commission for the conservancy of this river. According to these the Yangtsze River will be divided into three sections for survey work. The survey of the first section, from Woosung to Hankow, is expected to be completed at the end of June this year and $50,000,000 will be necessary. The survey of the second section, from Hankow to Ichang, will be carried out as work on the first section goes on.

There was an exciting scene in a French Correctional Court recently, when a one-legged Rumanian, Maurice Antelsto, fired a revolver, point-blank at the judge. Counsel dived under the desks and tables, and the spectators made a wild rush for the exits. Gendarmes and ushers seized the man, took possession of the revolver, and dragged him from the court. In the midst of the confusion, M. Mercier, the judge, remained calm on his Bench. The Rumanian was later brought before another magistrate and charged with the attempted murder of a magistrate, an offence punishable with death.

Vanishing Clergy.

That the number of clergymen was decreasing at such a rate that they threatened to become extinct in England and Wales in 30 years, was the declaration of Mr. C. E. M. Joad, at the National Union of Students Congress at Cambridge. Churchmen, he said, were absorbed in controversies over technical matters of no interest to the layman. Young men and women to-day found it impossible to accept the old idea of religion. Whenever they went into a church they were required to leave their intelligences in the porch. Captain C. W. Hume, of London University, said Mr. Joad's attack could not be taken seriously. With the present conditions of pay, only a martyr would become a Church of England clergyman.

A Curious Kind of Radio.

The United Press news agency has staged a diverting comedy in the world of the sporting press. Two newspapers in Shanghai, the *Shanghai Evening Post* and the *North China Daily News*, have regularly used the baseball service of that agency on the usual terms. Spurred to emulation another journal has of late been publishing the scores of the American baseball matches without troubling the United Press, the readers being given the special thrill of learning that the information has been secured by "radio." Unfortunately the world is full of sceptics. The United Press was able to secure the co-operation of its evening subscriber and, by the familiar device of releasing a few immaterial but unmistakable inaccuracies in the figures, it has neatly trapped the enterprising exploiter of radio. Not to put too fine a point on it, the so-called radio service turns out to be the product of a neat piece of "lifting" from the columns of a contemporary—ingenuity to which the paper modestly refrained from drawing attention. Now the United Press is making bland inquiries and the question other people are asking is "What is radio?"

Looking Back 25 Years.

Much public attention was attracted last year by the success apparently achieved in the treatment of plague cases at Kennedy Town Hospital by giving to the patients large doses of carbolic acid taken internally. So strikingly successful did this treatment appear to be that Mr. Ho Kom Tong, compradore of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., generously had a considerable quantity of this medicine made up and distributed it free of cost with full directions amongst the Chinese living in Canton. Altogether 3,000 bottles of it were so distributed, and although full returns were not received, Mr. Ho Kom Tong, in a letter to the Principal Civil Medical Officer of Health, mentions that from the returns he has been able to obtain it is seen that the percentage of cures with carbolic acid among the Chinese is higher than that given in Dr. Thompson's report of last year. Dr. Koch, however, in his report, says in reviewing the treatment of plague:—"I fear it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that up to the present we have discovered nothing that is really effective, nothing that can rank as a specific in the same way as the diphtheria antitoxin. The use of carbolic acid in heroic doses was not conspicuously successful, and I consider we have sufficient ground to revise the favourable impression which was formed of it the previous year."—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, May 8, 1905.

Looking Back 50 Years.

The British steamer Suez, Capt. J. D. Eaton, which is now running between this port and Calcutta for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., taking the place of the Venice, has made a splendid passage this trip, having accomplished it in thirteen days, including half a day's stoppage at Penang and the same at Singapore. We believe this is the quickest passage on record between the two ports.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, May 7, 1880.

GRAVE SITUATION IN INDIA.

LORD INCHCAPE'S WARNING

TROOPS SURROUND CITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOMBAY, May 5.

Gandhi's mantle has fallen on Abbas Lyabji, whom the Mahatma chose to lead the volunteers.

A monster meeting was held in Bombay, attended by 100,000 people, who were addressed by the leaders, including the poetess, Mrs. Maidu. They urged their audience to remain non-violent and carry out the fight undeterred. A tense atmosphere prevails at Karachi, and the thoroughfares are guarded by Indian and British troops and police. Pickets in Calcutta stopped football and hockey matches.

A Conference of Indian Leaders.

LONDON, May 5.

Captain Wedgwood Benn, in the House of Commons, when asked whether Gandhi would be charged and tried, replied that Gandhi would be detained under regulation 25 of the 1827 Act. He added that it was the Government's policy to invite a conference of Indian leaders, in spite of everything that had happened.

Peshawar Under Control.

Asked whether the disaffection of certain Indian troops at Peshawar last week was an isolated action, Mr. Wedgwood Benn replied that there had been no signs of any other unsatisfactory conduct on the part of native troops. The regiment which had been withdrawn had been replaced by the Gurka Regiment.

In reply to further questions he said that on April 1 the strength of the British forces in India was approximately 59,700. The establishment was 55,915.

Lawbreaking and Murder Rampant.

LONDON, May 6.

Those who know something of India view events with grave concern. Nothing like it has ever existed before. Sedition, lawbreaking, murder, and outrage are rampant, and the instigators are allowed to stump about the country preaching their mischievous doctrines. Unless the Raj resumes its position as the Government anarchy and bloodshed are bound to ensue. We would be the laughing stock of the world. Only a firm hand will restore the country to peace and prosperity, states Lord Incheape in a letter to the *Daily Mail*.

Military Surround City.

BOMBAY, May 6.

A censored delayed message from Peshawar says that at day break on May 4 people were surprised to find the city surrounded by military and numerous pickets at all strategic positions exists and narrow lanes to bazaars. The display was connected with the arrest of Congress and Youth League Leaders, meanwhile traffic is suspended and banks and shops are closed, and nobody is allowed to pass without a permit. British troops now occupy Congress Headquarters.

Before the arrests began a proclamation by the Chief Commissioner assured the people that the Government had no intention of punishing any except those involved in crimes.

LONDON, May 6.

Mr. Wedgwood Ben in response to many questions in the House of Commons, yesterday, promised to furnish further information as soon as possible.

He explained a communique had now been issued from Simla which says that the Congress Party and Youth League for months past have been trying to provoke unrest in the province, chiefly in connection with the Sarda Act restricting child marriages. Local authorities have decided to arrest the leaders of the agitation.

Commissioner Risks His Life.

The Deputy Commissioner risked his life in endeavouring to persuade a disorderly crowd to disperse without firing on them and that the first shot was fired from a revolver by a member of the crew of an armoured car purely in self-defence. The order for the armoured car to fire was only given after a British soldier had been killed. Another armoured car was set afire and its crew was attacked. The death roll of the rioters is believed to be twenty and 60 wounded. Neither the Government nor the India Local Government attempted to conceal the casualties. A malicious report stating that many rioters were shot in cold blood is entirely false. There has been no firing in Peshawar since April 23 but Congress men and Youth League members have not ceased to be active and are issuing revolutionary propaganda in the city and the surrounding villages.

Attempt to Influence Border Tribes.

They attempted to influence the trans-border tribes against the Government and their campaign was markedly Communist.

The comunique in describing the unscrupulous methods of the Con-

(Continued on next Column.)

SEVERE QUAKE IN RANGOON.

FOUR HUNDRED PEOPLE KILLED.

ORIGINATES ABOUT 1,250 MILES FROM HONG KONG.

News has been received here of a severe earthquake at Rangoon with features like those of the Japanese visitation of September, 1923.

The first movement (i.e. the beginning of the longitudinal waves) occurred at 9h. 49m. 54s. p.m. on May 5 (Hong Kong Standard Time) and the beginning of the transversal waves was recorded at 9h. 53m. 12s. p.m. indicating that the origin was 1,250 miles from Hong Kong and the initial movements (N. & E. compoments) indicated that its bearing was about W. by S. from Hong Kong.

This places the epicentre in the mountains to the N. of Rangoon. Mandalay probably felt the shock severely.

Rangoon time is 1h. 30m. later than Hong Kong time. The waves would take about 4m. to reach Hong Kong, therefore the earthquake happened at 8.15 p.m. Rangoon time.

The greatest recorded amplitude of the long waves was 86m.m., about the same as in the Japanese earthquake of September 1, 1923, indicating it was a very severe earthquake.

Buildings Collapse.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RANGOON, May 5.

Violent earthquake tremors caused a panic throughout the whole city to-day.

Numerous buildings were damaged and several casualties have been reported. Up to the present the extent of the casualties and damage has not been ascertained.

Panic Still Prevails.

LATER.

It is now revealed that there were over one hundred and fifty casualties in the earthquake.

Forty people have been killed.

The shock was a violent one and a number of buildings in Rangoon have partially or completely collapsed.

Panic still prevails in the city.

Many Casualties.

RANGOON, May 6.

It is now estimated that four hundred persons were killed and over two hundred injured in the Pegu earthquake.

The roof of the famous Shwedagon Pagoda was damaged and the Municipal buildings, banks and the Government School in Pegu are practically in ruins. The market was gutted and the whole town is in a battered condition.

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gress Committee then refers to their attempt to bring in Haji of Tarangzai and says that troops will be employed in connection with consequent raids and arrests, and that they are acting solely in support of the civil authorities who remain in charge of the situation. The troops will be withdrawn immediately their support is no longer required. The communique concludes by stating that the Government is confident that with the collapse of this revolution and conspiracy friendly relations between the Government and the people will continue unimpaired.

Women Join In Demonstrations.

DELHI, May 6.

A procession half a mile long demonstrating against Gandhi's arrest entered the town this morning and wrecked a car in which the Deputy Commissioner of Police and the Senior Superintendent of Police were sitting. The latter's hat was seized and torn to shreds. The police dispersed the crowd of which many were injured.

Another affray occurred near the Civil Court where women volunteers were picketing and refused to disperse. A general charge was made by the police with *lathis* and thirty of the crowd were injured, including several women. Four armoured cars and detachments of Indian cavalry and British infantry are patrolling the disturbed area.

Fifteen Indians Injured.

CALCUTTA, May 6.

Fifteen Indians were injured in an affray near Howrah which was excited by a crowd who tried to prevent the running of the light railway, they violently attacked the Police with brickbats when the latter intervened. The Police eventually fired on the mob.

Armoured Cars Patrol Streets.

DELHI, May 6.

The Police fired on a crowd which had assembled near the station and refused to disperse, several were seriously wounded and now eight armoured cars and Indian infantry are patrolling the main thoroughfares. Two of the injured in this morning's disturbances have died.

The Chief Commissioner has promulgated an order prohibiting the assembly of over five persons.

Bombay Quiet.

BOMBAY, May 6.

There have been no serious disturbances only sporadic stoning and jeering at European motorists.

A delayed message from Peshawar reports that twenty-five arrests have been made and all is quiet.

SINO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT.

MOST FAVOURED NATION TREATMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, May 6.

The Sino-Japanese Agreement which was signed by Mr. Shigemitsu and Dr. C. T. Wang includes four annexes.

The Agreement firstly states that the Chinese and Japanese Governments agree on all matters relating to import and export duties, and withdraws the tonnage dues of Japan and China which shall be regulated exclusively by their respective laws.

Secondly that Japan and China will reciprocally grant each other and their nationals the most favoured nation treatment.

In annexe one Mr. Shegimitsu states firstly that it is understood by the Japanese Government that from the date the Agreement is enforced the Chinese Government will maintain for three years the import duty leviable under items 1, 2 and 3 attached to the schedule, and for a year the duties under item 4 of the same schedule as a maximum. Such items produced or manufactured in Japan and imported into China will be subject, however, to reservation by China concerning the increase of certain Customs rates.

Secondly Japan agrees to maintain for three years the import duties leviable on the three items in part two of the aforementioned schedule as the maximum import duties on such items produced or manufactured in China and imported into Japan.

Cotton Goods.

Schedule part 1 item 1, "Cotton Goods" (referring to numbers in Chinese Customs Import Tariff of 1929), cites 1 to 10, namely, greys; 12 to 14, drills, jeans, T. cloths; 22 to 24, dyed shirtings, sheetings, pongees, T. cloths and turkey reds; 26 to 32, cotton crepes, lastings, satteens, poplins, venetians and flannelette; 37, stockinet; 38, printed cambrics, lawns, drills, etc.; 40, printed cotton crepe; 43, printed satteens, satinets, brocades, damasks and poplins; 45, yarn dyed piece-goods not otherwise enumerated; 47, cotton piece-goods not otherwise enumerated; 51, grey yarn, and dyed yarn; 53, anklebands; 58, knitted clothing; 59, singlets.

Fishery and Sea Products.

Item 2 "Fishery and Sea Products;" 196 to 9 awabi bechedemer; 202, compoy; 205 dried cod; 206, cuttle fish; 213, salt fish not otherwise enumerated; 216, dried shrimps; 217, cut seaweed; 218, long seaweed; 231, canned awabi.

Item 3 "Wheat Flour," 280, barley, maize, millet, paddy rice, wheat and flour therefrom.

Item 4 "Miscellaneous Goods," 302, mushrooms; 567 to 8, enamel ware; 603 to 5, porcelain, shell and horn bottons; 612, cotton umbrellas; 647, mirrors; 652B, rubber footgear; 666B, cheap clocks and watches; 677C, cheap caps; 685, certain patent medicines; 708, thermos flasks; 709F, certain electrical machinery and parts thereof; 109G, textile machinery; 710, toys games; 715, bicycles.

The Chinese Government reserves the right to increase duties by not more than 2½ per cent. on all articles except: 51 205. 213, 217, 218, 280, 302, 647, 652B, 685, 709F, 709G, also to levy an excise on imported cotton yarn (51) in addition to import duty.

Schedule part 2, grass cloth, silk piece-goods, hand-worked embroidered tissues are three items cited as reciprocal articles and Japan agrees that on the first item, grass cloth, the import duties shall remain unchanged, while on the second and third, silk piece-goods, embroidered tissues (handwork only) the import duties shall be 30 per cent. less than the present luxury duties.

Frontier Tax to be Abolished.

The second annexe is an exchange of notes between Dr. Wang and Mr. Shigemitsu in which it is agreed that the reduced Customs rates hitherto leviable on imports and exports on Sino-Japanese land frontiers will be abolished and full *tariff rates will be leviable in four* months after enforcement of the Agreement.

In the third annexe Mr. Shigumitsu reminds Dr. Wang that the Chinese Government announced its intention to abolish *likin*, native customs duties, coast trade duty, transit dues and similar charges which are detrimental to the promotion of trade with China and requests to be informed what measures have been, or will be, adopted to carry out the aforesaid intention.

In effect Dr. Wang's reply states, that the Chinese Government is endeavouring to abolish as soon and as far as possible all such duties and charges, and that the Government has already issued a mandate ordering the abolition of *likin* as from October 10, 1929, and has instructed the Finance Ministry to take all necessary measures to carry the order into effect.

(Continued on next Column.)

REIGN OF TERROR REVIVED.

KWANGTUNG OVERRUN BY LAWLESS BANDS.

PREOCCUPATION OF TROOPS' PROVIDES LOOPHOLE.

The withdrawal of most of the garrison troops, due to the Kwangsi warfare, is responsible for the revival of brigandage and piracy throughout Kwangtung Province. The magistrates in the various districts are taking drastic precautions against attacks by the lawless elements. Not long ago the magistrate's troops in the Shuntak district routed the pirates there. The bandit bands in Wailoy also suffered heavy casualties at the hands of the magistrate's troops in that district.

Complaints were recently made to the Shuntak Magistrate by shipping circles that the pirates there demanded of them to contribute the so-called "protection fee" and blew up their vessels when they failed to satisfy their wish. Their business was thus killed, as there were few passengers on their vessels, as most people dared not travel unless it was absolutely imperative.

A Brisk Encounter.

At their request, the magistrate led his troops to attack the pirates' lair at Kumchuk on Saturday morning last. On arrival there, they were greeted by a fusillade of machine-gun fire from the pirates. The troops attacked them from two directions in intensive style. The fighting lasted till noon, when the pirates were forced to retreat, with the victors in hot pursuit. Fighting was resumed when they arrived at Luihoi, another lair of the pirates. The troops used their artillery and again routed the pirates, of whom eight were killed in action and four captured, with two light machine-guns. There was practically no casualty on the side of the troops. The magistrate is now taking further action to "clear out" the pirates in his district.

The report from Wailoy is that the district was attacked by bandit hordes last month, but they were finally driven off. Since then, the magistrate had taken precautions against their return. On Thursday last, the bandits again attacked the city. The magistrate's men were ready for their undesirable visitors and put up a stiff defence. Some of the garrison troops in the vicinity came to their rescue and with these reinforcements, the magistrate's men took heart of grace and routed the marauders without much difficulty. The fighting was severe, in consequence of which, over 60 of the invaders were killed and many taken prisoner. More than 20 revolvers and 1,000 rounds of ammunition were left behind by the brigand rabble.

Consolidation of Obligations.

In the fourth annexe Mr Shigemitsu states that a speedy consolidation of the large number and amount of unsecured and inadequately secured obligations of China due to Japanese creditors is considered highly desirable, "it is suggested by my Government that a conference of representatives of creditors should be called by the Chinese Government at the earliest possible date." Mr. Shigemitsu also asks to be informed what measures have been and will be adopted by the Chinese Government to effect the aforesaid consolidation.

Dr. Wang replying points out that the Chinese Government has already commenced to set aside $5,000,000 annually from Customs revenues for the purpose of consolidating domestic and foreign obligations and intends to call a conference of creditors on or before Oct. 1 to devise an adequate plan for their consolidation including an increase in the sum mentioned.

Dr. Wang's Confidence.

NANKING, May 6.

Interviewed by the Press Dr. C. T. Wang stated that the signing of the Sino-Japanese Tariff Agreement signified that Treaty Powers had restored to China her Sovereignty due to her in tariff and fiscal matters.

He appreciated the goodwill of the Powers, although there was still a barrier to extraterritoriality and to complete understanding, however, he was confident that "the Powers will evolve with China within the shortest possible time a satisfactory formula for the abolition of extraterritoriality."

FIGHTING IN THE NORTH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, May 6.

Minor clashes have taken place along the Lunghai Railway front between Government forces and rebel troops according to a high official who states, however, that the Government does not anticipate any serious fighting yet, and adds that the overwhelming number of Government troops and their superior equipment will soon bring about an utter collapse of the Northerners.

SUN CHUAN FANG REDIVISUS.

NOW SAID TO BE IN TIENTSIN.

SERIOUS CLASH REPORTED FROM KWEITEH.

A Chinese cable from Shanghai reports that the rebel troops under Wan Hsuan Tsai and the Government forces under Liu Chih have had a serious clash at Kweiteh, on the eastern border of Honan, on the Lunghai Railway line.

The Government troops in Anhui recently routed Sun Tien Ying's troops, who were attacking Northern Anhui, with Penpu, on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, as their objective. The defeated rebels have fled to Tohchow, and troops have been detailed to round them up. Over 1,000 war prisoners were taken and 800 rifles and four field-pieces captured by the victors. Curfew has been proclaimed in Pengpu.

Feng Yu Hsiang and Yen Hsi Shan arrived at Chengchow on the evening of the 3rd and have wired Wan Hsuan Tsai, Sun Tien Ying and Shih Yu San to proceed to Chengchow to be present at a military conference, after which a general attack on the Nanking troops will be made.

The Long Talked of Offensive.

It is reported that Marshal Chiang Kai Shek has decided to launch the long talked of general attack on the rebels on the 11th inst.

The military situation on the Peping-Hankow Railway line has also become grave and nine Nanking divisions are concentrating on this sector.

Sun Chuan Fang, the erstwhile warlord of Central China, has been appointed by Yen Hsi Shan as Pacification Commissioner of the provinces south of the Yangtsze. He is now staying at Tientsin, where he has established his office.

Seven tanks, purchased by the Nanking troops, have arrived at Shanghai and have been taken to Nanking.

According to reports from Peping, Yen Hsi Shan has decided to form the proposed Provisional Government which will, for the time being, consist of three ministries, namely, finance, the interior and foreign affairs. This Government will represent Yen Hsi Shan's personal clique, the Kuominchun, the Reorganisationists, the Saishan (Western Hill) Clique the Anfu Party, the Peiyang Party and the Kwangsi Clique.

The total number of the Shansi-Kuominchun and their allies is reported to be 500,000. But in reality, those who can actually fight do not exceed 150,000. The Shansi troops are not good fighters, as they have practically no war experience. Shansi never having been involved in the various *coup d'etats*. For this reason, Yen had to enlist the support of all rebel or non-Nanking troops.

Hungry for Funds.

The allies, however, are not really loyal to Yen, who has been worrying over their greedy demands for funds. The financial authorities are trying by every means to raise sufficient funds to feed the war. Heavy taxes are being imposed, Government revenues detained and loans from foreign banks contemplated.

In the field of diplomacy, Yen has failed to secure the sympathy of the foreign Legations, which have shown a cold attitude towards his revolt and are being annoyed by his seizure of the Salt and Customs revenues, which are pledged to the service of foreign indemnities and loans.

Wang Ching Wei, the leader of the Kuomintang Extremists, is reported to be unwilling to co-operate with Yen in view of the latter's suppression of Kuomintang activities and high-handed actions.

COMMISSIONER OF PACIFICATION!

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEPING, May 6.

Sun Chuan Fang is at present in *Tientsin where he summoned his* former staff to discuss his return to public life. His former rival Chi Hsieh Yuan has also established his headquarters in Tientsin and has sent out a circular announcing his assumption of the post of Pacification Commissioner of certain districts north of the Yangtsze River.

The Northerners anticipate the emergence of these ex-warlords will result in many of their former troops, who are now under Nanking, returning to their former allegiance.

ESCORT SENT TO HONG KONG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TAIYUANFU, May 6.

Yen Hsi Shan has sent delegates to Hong Kong and Canton to escort Wang Ching Wei and Tang Shao Yi to the North.

DISTURBANCES IN SPAIN.

STUDENT KILLED WHEN POLICE FIRE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PERPIGNAN, May 5.

A message from Madrid states that the Police used firearms in disturbances which occurred at the Medical College and also at the University of Madrid.

One medical student was killed and several others were wounded. It is stated that a meeting of the Cabinet has been urgently convoked.

LATER.

Messages from Madrid confirm the reports of disturbances and state that one man was killed and seventeen injured outside the Faculty of Medicine. It is believed that a Cabinet crisis is brewing.

University Closed.

MADRID, May 6.

As a sequel to the riots yesterday the University Authorities have decided to close the University.

After a Cabinet meeting yesterday night the Government stated "its determination to prepare steadily for a return to a normal constitutional regime and to guarantee the rights of citizens will be protected."

JAPANESE LOANS.

AGREEMENT WITH FOREIGN BANKERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OSAKA, May 6.

It is understood that the Japanese Financial Commissioner and Anglo-American bankers have agreed to the Japanese 1905 four per cent. loans which are redeemable in January 1931 being converted into a five per cent. loan to be issued at ninety and redeemable in twenty years. The under writing commission will be three per cent.

RENDITION OF WEIHAIWEI.

QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 5.

Questioned about the rendition of Weihaiwei in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, said the text of the agreement would be laid before the House when authentic copies were received from His Majesty's Minister in Peping.

Sir Kingsley Wood asked whether British warships would be able to visit the harbour at Weihaiwei as heretofore during the summer months.

Mr. Henderson said he believed they would be able to do so, but he asked Sir Kingsley Wood to put the question down for later.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Assheton Pownall asked whether the members of the garrison at Hong Kong would be able to use Weihaiwei as in the past.

To this Mr. Henderson replied that he must have notice of the question.

In reply to other questions he stated that the text of the draft agreement regarding the Boxer Indemnity was under consideration. He added that he was unable to say at present weather legislation on this would be introduced during the present session of Parliament.

BRITAIN AND SOVIET.

EXPERTS TO EXAMINE CLAIMS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, May 5.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, stated in the House of Commons that an agreement had now been reached with the Soviet Government for the establishment of a joint committee of experts and a number of sub-committees to examine the basis of settlement of the question of debts and claims.

OPIUM TRAFFIC.

ILLICIT PRACTICES IN INDIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SIMLA, May 5.

The Viceroy opening a conference of Provincial Excise Ministers to discuss the suppression of the opium evil, invited opinions on the question of supplying opium in tablet form with a view to reducing illicit practices. He quoted figures showing that the consumption of opium in British India had been considerably reduced.

AMERICAN WALKER CUP TEAM.

ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

JONES NOT IN FAVOUR OF STEEL SHAFTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 6.

The American Walker Cup team, Jones, Ouimet, Vonelm, Willing, Mackenzie, Voigt, Harrison Johnston and Moe, arrived accompanied by Sir Harry Lauder and Douglas Fairbanks. Bobbie Jones said he had brought over a fine team but will have a hard fight as Britain has the strongest team she has had for many years.

Bobbie Jones does not likes steel shafts with which he cannot drive far enough.

Douglas Fairbanks is accompanying the team and has described himself as being "golf mad" and has been taking lessons from Jones on board ship.

Sir Harry Lauder said he had been tested at Hollywood and might shortly make his first talking picture.

ACCESSION OF THE KING.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 6.

This morning's newspapers record the twentieth anniversary of the accession to the Throne of His Majesty King George. There will be no special celebrations apart from the usual twenty-one gun salutes at Hyde Park and Windsor.

His Majesty the King returned to London yesterday. The Court will remain at Buckingham Palace for five minutes.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY.

DIFFICULTY OVER SUDAN.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, May 5.

Negotiations with the Egyptian delegation were resumed at the Foreign Office this evening.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, was accompanied by Lord Thomson, Secretary for Air; Lord Passfield, Secretary for the Dominions; Mr. Hugh Dalton, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Sir Robert Vansittart, Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; and Sir Percy Loraine, High Commissioner in Egypt.

The situation created by the reference home by the Egyptian delegation was considered.

After conversation lasting two and a half hours, the negotiations were adjourned until to-morrow morning.

It is understood that there is still a difficulty over the Sudan and over one or two other points.

AMERICAN BANKING.

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, May 5.

The Senate has adopted a resolution for an investigation of the national banking laws and the Federal reserve system.

It is anticipated that the inquiry will begin in the autumn.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

"BEARS" ATTACK REPULSED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, May 5

"Bears" launched a fresh attack on the Stock Market to-day and sent prices to new low levels. The attack, however, was thoroughly repulsed during the final half hour of trading.

A long list of important stocks closed one to nine dollars above Saturday's final prices, but these gains were counterbalanced by losses running to a maximum of twenty dollars per share in some of the less active issues.

It is reported that big banking interests bought extensively on the market to-day. The total sales were nearly 3,300,000, the largest since last October.

INTIMATIONS.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN HONG KONG).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, UNION BUILDING, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 30TH MAY, 1930, at 11 O'CLOCK A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st DECEMBER, 1929, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 12TH MAY to 30TH MAY, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 5th May, 1930.
[9390

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN HONG KONG).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its HEAD OFFICE, UNION BUILDING, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 30TH MAY, 1930, at 11.15 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31ST DECEMBER, 1929, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12TH MAY to 30TH MAY, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 5th May, 1930.
[9391

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN HONG KONG).

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-FOURTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its HEAD OFFICE, UNION BUILDING, Hong Kong, on FRIDAY, 30TH MAY, 1930, at 11.20 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statements of Account to 31st DECEMBER, 1929, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12TH MAY to 30TH MAY, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PAUL LAUDER,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 5th May, 1930.
[9392

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INTIMATIONS.

S. P. C. A.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of Hong Kong will take place on THURSDAY, 8TH MAY, 1930, in the Board Room of JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD. (Top Floor) at 5.15 P.M.

All persons interested in the welfare of animals are asked to attend the Meeting.

J. D. A. HUTCHISON,
Hon. Secretary.
Hong Kong, 24th Apr., 1930. [9339

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programmes and Entry Forms for the FIFTH and SIXTH EXTRA RACE MEETINGS to be held on SATURDAY, 17TH MAY, and on SATURDAY, 7TH JUNE and MONDAY, 9TH JUNE, 1930 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained at the RACE COURSE, HONG KONG CLUB, and CAUSEWAY BAY STABLES.

Entries to CLOSE at NOON on THURSDAY, 8TH MAY, and at NOON on THURSDAY, 29TH MAY 1930, respectively. [9386

REMOVAL NOTICE.

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Sports News

SHANGHAI RACES.

ANOTHER RECORD GOES BY THE BOARD.

CHAMPION'S PROSPECT.

By the courtesy of the Hong Kong Club we are enabled to give the following results of the second day's racing at the Spring Meeting held in Shanghai yesterday.

The outstanding feature of yesterday's racing in Shanghai is the excellent performance of Busy Bee in the Shanghai Stakes over the mile and half. The pony covered the distance in the record time of 3 minutes 7 1/5 seconds. This is the second record broken during the meeting, as Bright Lad on Monday lowered the record for the mile and three furlongs.

The Shanghai Champions is the eighth race on the card to-day. Wheatcroft is considered a likely candidate but although the animal has done well in the past, he will be extremely lucky if he should manage to win against Bright Lad and Busy Bee. The last named was beaten by Wheatcroft on Monday over a slow 1½ miles but has redeemed himself by his record-breaking performance yesterday. Bright Lad, however, looks to be the thing to follow. He apparently did not race yesterday nor did Wheatcroft. Banquet Eve accounted for Alligator of the mile on Monday but as the latter had qualified for the Champions in March, both are likely to face the starter in to-day's big race.

The result of yesterday's racing, supplied by courtesy of the Hong Kong Club, is as follows:—

1.—The Parl-Mutuel Cup.

One Mile, for Fourth Class Ponies.

Mr. Hunt's Old Sport (Mr. Maitland) 1
Mr. Massachusetts' Joss Boy (Mr. Judah) 2
Messrs. "Mr. and Mrs." Spirit of St. Louis.....(Mr. Collaco) 3
Time: 2mins. 6.4-5secs.

2.—The Chu-Ka-Za Cup.

Three-quarters of a Mile, for All China Ponies (Y Class).

Mrs. Jack Liddell's Bill Barrow (Mr. Maitland) 1
Mr. Day's Wedding Eve (Mr. Dallas) 2
Mr. S. A. Judah's Ptolemy (Mr. Judah) 3
Time: 1min. 32.1-5secs.

3.—The Grand Stand Stakes.

One Mile and a quarter, for Griffins of this Meeting.

Messrs. Law and Hickling's Glendhu.....(Mr. Needa) 1
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Royal Eagle (Mr. Encarnacao) 2
Mr. Toeg's Green (Mr. Pote Hunt) 3
Time: 2mins. 41.3-5secs.

4.—The Peking Cup.

One Mile, for 2nd, 3rd and 4th Class Ponies.

Mr. Robson's The Crafty Bird (Mr. Brand) 1
Mr. B. P. Lalcaca's Lysander (Mr. Maitland) 2
Mr. Lads' Firestone (Mr. Noodt) 3
Time: 2mins. 3secs.

5.—The Shanghai Derby (Classic).

One Mile and a Half, for Griffins of this Meeting, to be ridden by Jockeys who have won at least five Flat Races in Hong Kong or China, or Jockeys approved by the Stewards.

Mr. Eve's Beautiful Eve (Mr. Haimovitch) 1
Mr. Lads' Fireflash (Mr. Maitland) 2
Mr. Day's Switzerland (Mr. Dallas) 3
Time: 3mins. 10.4-5secs.

6.—The Shanghai Stakes.

One Mile and a Half, for all China Ponies (Y Class).

Mr. Eve's Busy Bee (Mr. Haimovitch) 1
Mr. Day's Cloverland (Mr. Dallas) 2
Mr. Kenjoy's Appleleaf (Mr. Brand) 3
Time: 3mins. 7.1-5secs. (record).

7.—The Shanghai Race Club Handicap (A Class).

One Mile and a Quarter.

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Capon (Mr. Encarnacao) 1
Messrs. Sequiera and Gray's Royal Bee.....(Mr. Collaco) 2
Mr. Wayfoong's Debit Balance (Mr. Clark) 3
Time: 2mins. 47secs.

8.—The Shanghai Race Club Handicap (B Class).

One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. A. Chapaveyre's Toto (Mr. Needa) 1
Mr. Alincant's French Trader (Mr. L. Dearheart) 2
Messrs. Robson and Kenjoy's (Mr. Brand) 3
Time: 2mins. 42.4-5secs.

9.—The Siccawei Cup.

One Mile and a Quarter, for All China ponies (Y Class).

Mr. Allan's Michigan (Mr. McCann) 1
Mr. Fash's Ugly (Mr. Pote Hunt) 2
Mr. Day's Hurry On (Mr. Dallas) 3
Time: 2mins. 37.4-5secs.

10.—The Scurry Stakes.

Seven Furlongs, for Griffins of this Meeting.

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's The Silver Pheasant (Mr. Encarnacao) 1
Messrs. Port and Hunt's Port Michael.....(Mr. Maitland) 2
Mr. M. M. Sokoloff's Dobrynia-Nikitich.....(Mr. Sokoloff) 3
Time: 1min. 48.3-5secs.

11.—The Tientsin Plate.

One Mile, for Third and Fourth Class Ponies.

Messrs. C.E. and S.A.'s Prince Adelbert.....(Mr. Encarnacao) 1
Mr. Gensutt's Kissit (Mr. Judah) 2
Mr. Massachusetts' Mongol Boy (Mr. Needa) 3
Time: 2mins. 6.2-5secs.

12.—The Hankow Cup.

One Mile, for Subscription Griffins of 1930 of any Race Club in Shanghai.

Messrs. C.O.C. and W.H.'s Bambino.....(Mr. Pote Hunt) 1
Mr. N. L. Sparke and E. Hayim's Prince of Speculators (Mr. Noodt) 2
Mr. C.H.E.'s Krishna (Mr. McCann) 3
Time: 2mins. 8.1-5secs.

13.—The Wuchang Cup.

Three-quarters of a Mile, for Third Class Ponies.

Mr. Dixie's Copper (Mr. Herzberg) 1
Mr. A. N. Dallas' Grand Concert (Mr. Dallas)) 2
Messrs. McBain and Sokoloff's Vechrock.....(Mr. Sokoloff) 3
Time: 1min. 29.4-5secs.

WATER POLO LEAGUE.

ENTRIES CLOSE ON MAY 10.

Clubs wishing to participate in the forthcoming Water Polo Leagues are reminded that the entries close on Saturday, May 10. Entries should be sent to the V.R.C. The leagues are conducted by the Hong Kong Amateur Swimming Association.

GOLF.

JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the final tie over 36 holes played at Happy Valley on Sunday, May 4, R. C. Wallace beat A. J. W. Dorling by 2 and 1.

DAVIS CUP.

IRELAND BEAT MONACO IN DOUBLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 5.

Lyttleton Rogers and A. Smith (Ireland) beat R. Gallepe and V. Landau (Monaco) 6-1, 6-1, 6-4.

Poland Beat Rumania.

WARSAW, May 6.

Poland eliminated Rumania from the Davis Cup by 3 matches to 2.

Maxstolarow (Poland) beat Poulieff 6-3, 6-1, 6-2, 7-9, 6-3. Poland now meet Britain in the second round.

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIA *v.* LEICESTER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 5.

In their match against Leicester Australia scored 365 runs for the loss of 5 wickets. Bradman 185 not out, Richardson 100.

Stumps were drawn on account of rain.

LONDON, May 6.

Match abandoned owing to rain.

WALTER HAGEN COMING.

PASSING THROUGH WITH J. H. KIRKWOOD.

A prominent figure aboard the s.s. Tarping, which is due to arrive here on or about the 13th inst., is Walter Hagen, the well-known golfer, who is on his way to Shanghai, Japan and then the United States. With Mr. Hagen is Mr. J. H. Kirkwood, who is also a professional golfer.

It is not known as yet whether the two gentlemen will play in Hong Kong, but something in the nature of an exhibition game might be arranged if they are staying here long enough.

THE JUNIOR DERBY.

GREAT INTEREST IN TO-DAY'S RACE.

[UNITED PRESS.]

LONDON, May 6.

Being the first classic race of the season, and on account of its important bearing on the Derby, millions are eagerly awaiting the result of the Two Thousand Guineas race.

Old racegoers call it the "Junior Derby," a sort of try-out for the big event at Epsom on June 4. Many good judges of horses, and those who are very shrewd at the betting game, frequently pick the Derby winner from to-morrow's field. They note especially the condition of the horses in the paddock, besides, of course, any incidents in running likely to bear on the Derby itself.

There is however a good deal of difference between the two races. Even should the identical field run at Epsom, the placings might be easily reversed, owing to the different nature of the two tracks, and the distance in the Derby being four furlongs longer. A good sprinter which can just stay out a mile, and allowing for good racing trim, could win to-morrow's event, but it takes a stayer and what the jockeys call a "handy" animal to win at Epsom.

Tall Stories.

Tips for the race are numerous, as there is no colt of outstanding class in the race. It is one of the features of the 1930 classic races that last year produced no animal of exceptional merit, at least so far as those which ran in public were concerned.

Tall stories were floating during the spring concerning several youngsters which had not run as two-year-olds, and were likely to prove real fliers this season. Experience has shown that these yarns have to be taken with the proverbial grain of salt. They usually emanate from small stables, or bookmakers who are anxious to commence operations on the big events early in the year, hoping that the public will swallow the bait, which it must be admitted has swelled their coffers very successfully in recent years.

For weeks past the Guineas has been the leading topic of conversation at Newmarket, the biggest training centre in England, and also the headquarters of the Jockey Club. Every little movement of the likely runners has been watched and noted by the touts, who have some mysterious system of reporting gallops and trials. They have been shown to "tap" stable-hands for the latest information, when the latter (and there are thousands of them) sojurn to the "pubs" after the horses have been boxed up for the night. The lads with the cloth gaiters have their selections galore, but like the real jockeys are notoriously bad tipsters.

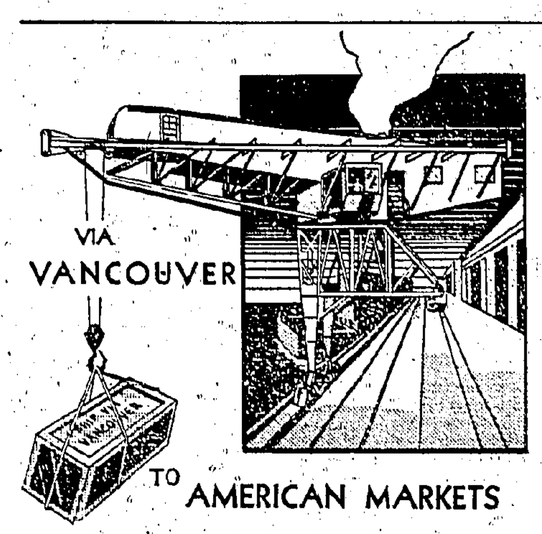
Taken on Trust.

The capabilities of to-day's runners have for the most part to be taken on trust, as very few have run since last year. One of the most interesting entrants for the Guineas was Lord Woolavington's Press Gang, bred by his owner from Hurry On, one of the best sires of recent years, and Fifinella which won both the Derby and Oaks in 1926.

Press Gang was one of the best of the 1929 colts, but has not been nominated for the Derby. As a yearling he was affected in the wind, and for this reason it was considered he would never make a stayer. His infirmity has improved with age, and is now no more than a very slight whistle. There are very few better-looking colts than Press Gang and he proved his worth last year by winning the Middle Park Stakes at Newmarket in October, and even bettered that performance a month later at Hurst Park, in the Great Two-Year-Old stakes, which event he won in heavy going, after losing about eight lengths at the start. In both races he was ridden by Fred Fox, who has been riding better in recent years than ever.

Besides Press Gang there are at least half a dozen in the entry list which have very good claims to classic honours. These are Lord Derby's Carleon, Lord Dewar's Challenger, Major D. Dixon's Ballyferis, Sir Hugo Hirst's Diolite, the Aga Khan's Blenheim, and Sir Ernest Tate's Pal o' Mine.

Diolite was reckoned to be the best two-year-old last year, having put a brilliant showing, though as he was retired after Goodwood in July, racegoers did not see much of him on the track. His sire Diophon won the Two Thousand Guineas in 1924. Blenheim was the pick of Dick Dawson's stable last year, but was well beaten in the Middle Park Stakes, Carleon coming in third. Challenger was a good one when making his debut at Liverpool in March, where Pal o' Mine also ran well, Challenger won his two races last year, and was rated within two pounds of Diolite. Ballferes hails from Ireland, where he won all before him as a two-year-old.



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	PER TON.
Peak District (above Bowen Road) ...	$23.00
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Pokfulum Road	$23.00
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RUGBY SCRUMMAGE RULES.

INTERNATIONAL BOARD'S DRASTIC ACTION.

Decisions of vital importance to the game were reached at a meeting of the International Rugby Board in London recently. One decision that will arouse the keenest interest wherever the game is played affects law 15, covering the putting of the ball in the scrummage.

In 1927 the board decided that law 15 should operate for a period of three years, and yesterday the board passed the following resolution, the effect of which is that the arrangement will be continued: "That law 15 remains as now printed. That in the opinion of this meeting the difficulty of getting the ball put properly in the scrummage arises mainly from the fact that referees do not observe rule 15, and that a sub-committee of this board, consisting of one representative from each union, interview the referee and the captains of the two teams before to-morrow's match and inform them that rule 15 must be strictly enforced."

An alteration has been made in law 19, which refers to the taking of a penalty-kick for charging or obstruction when the ball alights in "in goal" the words "not less than" being delected. The law at present reads: "In the event of the ball alighting in 'in goal,' the mark shall be at a spot not less than ten yards from the goal-line on a line parallel to the touch-line through the spot where it crossed the goal-line."

Another very important decision was to amend the by-laws by deleting from sub-section one of by-law [illegible] the words "International matches," and to delete from by-law seven the word "international." The effect of this decision is that in future all Rugby matches will be played under the laws of the International Board, who previously have legislated only for international matches.

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Money and Markets

COTTON MARKET.

REPORTS FROM VARIOUS TRADE CENTRES.

Messrs. Pentreath & Co. have received the following report from Messrs. Hornby, Hemelryk & Co. under date Liverpool, April 8:—

American Cotton.

The market has shown a steady tendency during the period under review, and, on balance, prices are practically unchanged.

The steadiness is due partly to further tightening of the May and July positions in New York, partly to short covering, and partly to some manipulative buying. Another reason for the steadiness has been the rather larger business done in Lancashire, and the calling of cotton in this market.

Rumour has it that the Farm Board, or rather the Co-operatives, sold on Friday some of their July contracts, but we have been unable to obtain any confirmation. It would appear more likely that the Farm Board is holding out for a price of, say, 17c., which would get them out with a profit. In the meantime, estimates of the Farm Board's holdings of May and July combined run as high as 600,000 bales.

Notwithstanding the political unrest in India, which, by the way, seems to be subsiding somewhat, and in spite of the boycott of foreign cloth which the Bombay Coloured and Printed Piece Goods Merchants' Association has decided to pursue for three months, and of the passing in the Indian Legislature of the bill raising the import duty on Lancashire goods from 11 per cent. to 15 per cent., there has been more business done with India. Trade with China has been on restricted lines, but China seems to show more disposition to come into the market.

We hear, too, that the trade depression in Germany is not so pronounced, and in America there has also been a distinct trend towards improved trade.

The weekly weather report was somewhat unfavourable, and according to the "Financial Chronicle," coldness has delayed planting during the past week, and some frost damage is reported in Texas to early-planted cotton. Latterly, however, the weather seems to have improved.

Mr. Hester estimates the fertiliser sales in March at 1,619,000 tons, against 1,863,000 tons in March last year.

The acreage question is creating a good deal of discussion. Some people expect a reduction of 5 per cent., which would, of course, be totally inadequate to meet the situation. Others point to the falling off in the sales of fertiliser and look for a larger reduction.

If the price is to be maintained for American cotton, which costs more per lb. to produce than competitive growths, it is obvious that something more drastic than a reduction of 5 per cent. in acreage will be necessary. However, the acreage question is still in the lap of the gods.

We stated last week that we rather expected small ups and downs. That is really what has happened during the past week, and this situation may continue.

The price is reasonable, because, after all, we are much cheaper than last year, and we are not likely to have a carryover at the end of the season greatly in excess of last year, but, from now on, the weather and the Farm Board will need to be watched carefully.

Should we get bad weather, the market is undoubtedly ripe for an advance, but the Farm Board, with its holdings of cotton, is casting its shadow over the market, and prevents one having a definitely bullish opinion.

Empire Cotton.

Bombay receipts last week only totaled 84,000 bales, compared with 145,000 in the previous week, and the stock is now less than a year ago, whereas previously it has been considerably in excess of last year.

Our attention has been drawn to a factor which may have an adverse influence upon the narrowing of the Liverpool-Bombay straddle, *viz.*, the proposal made by the bazaar not to trade in new crop contracts unless the constitution of the Bombay futures market is altered. Trading in new crop contracts should begin on May 1, and if there is any delay, it is possible that in the absence of a distant hedge, there may be heavy hedge selling of July contracts.

Egyptian Cotton.

The market has been more active during the past week. Continental and Alexandria buying orders of November and January found a scarcity of contracts. Nears, however, have suffered compared with distants owing to May liquidation.

The Egyptian Government's purchases up to the end of March total 752,000 cantars of Sakel and 618,250 cantars of Ashmouni, inclusive of 287,250 cantars purchased for delivery this month.

With regard to the 236,000 cantars of Sakellarios purchased in previous seasons, this cotton is at present being shipped abroad to be sold for account of the Government.

It is belived that the Egyptian Government has decided to re-sell its stocks of new cotton at a moderate profit, so that spinners, will be able to buy their usual qualities during the remainder of the season, but, of course, not below the Government's purchase prices.

The demand for Egyptian yarn has been rather more encouraging. Discussions are now taking place among spinners regarding a proposal to establish a price-fixing scheme.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY.

The following report will be presented at the 57th annual meeting of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., to be held on May 30:—

The Board has now to lay before shareholders a balance sheet containing a summary of the property and liabilities of the Society on December 31, 1929, and a statement of working accounts.

1928 Account:—After payment of the interim dividend of 24s. per share and the bonus of 20 per cent. to contributors passed at the last annual meeting, there remains a balance of £129,826.15.9 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that a final dividend of 16s. per share on 135.000 shares be paid to shareholders, absorbing £108,000, and that the balance be carried forward to underwriting suspense account to close the account for the year 1928.

1929 Account:—The balance of working account on December 31, 1929, was £440,790.1.4 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that an interim dividend of 24s. per share be paid to shareholders, absorbing £162,000, that a bonus of 20 per cent. be paid to contributors, absorbing about £20,000 and that the remainder be carried forward.

Directors.

Since the last general meeting, Mr. L. J. Davies, Mr. W. L. Pattenden and Mr. W. H. Bell resigned from the Board, and The Hon. Mr. C. G. S. Mackie, Mr. D. O. Russell and Mr. J. K. Bousfield have joined the Board.

In accordance with the articles of association, Mr. J. A. Plummer and Mr. J. P. Warren retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews and Messrs. Linstead and Davis, chartered accountants, retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

J. Owen Hughes,
Chairman.

Hong Kong, May 3.

Mr. A. J. A. Wallace Barr, on behalf of Messrs. Cellon, Ltd., of Kinston and Richmond, has offered the British Gliding Association a prize of £1,000, to be competed for under the rules of the Royal Aero Club, for the first all-British glider flown by a British pilot which crosses the English Channel between June 1, 1930, and May 31, 1922. Full conditions and regulations will be announced later. Mr. Wallace Barr, who has taken great interest in aircraft since the early days, offered a prize in 1922 of £50 for a glide of 50 miles in a straight line. This prize, which has not been won, is stil open.

CANTON TRADE NOTES.

Arrivals of black sesame are very limited, and the price has risen, the current quotation being $21 per picul.

* * *

The cotton yarn market is dead, and prices remain low. There is practically no demand except some retails. According to a Shanghai telegram, the market there is also inactive.

* * *

The price of rice is still high. There have been no arrivals from the East River districts. Supplies from Hong Kong have increased, and during the past ten days, some 7,126 piculs of foreign rice were imported.

* * *

The price of wood-tar oil has had a sharp drop, being $12 per picul, as compared with $40, the usual price. Wood-tar oil is imported from the West River districts and exported abroad in very large quantities annually.

* * *

Artificial silk has been in brisk demand by the populace on account of its cheap price. Some 1,423 piculs were imported during April. There has been also a healthy demand for piece goods, woven with artificial silk, and during last month, some 286 rolls were imported.

* * *

There has been a decrease of goods exported to America recently in view of the report that the U.S. Government has decided to increase the rate of import duty as from May 1. Exporters declare that their business, which has been bad during the past few years, will be greatly affected if the import duties in America, are increased.

* * *

The sugar industry in Kwangtung has declined on account of a plentiful supply of foreign sugar. Over 60 per cent. of the sugar refineries have gone bankrupt in consequence. The Canton Reconstruction Bureau is considering measures for the relief of the industry, which was formerly one of the most important industries in Kwangtung.

* * *

Soap manufacturers have been flourishing in recent years and there are over a hundred soap factories in the city. Their products, besides supplying the needs of Kwangtung, are exported to Kwangsi, Malaya and other places in large quantities. Demand for locally made soap is especially healthy this year on account of the rise in the price of foreign goods caused by the exchange. Toilet soap of superior quality is not manufactured in the city and is imported from abroad.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

	Rugby, May 5.
Paris	123.85
New York	4.86⅛
Brussels	34.84
Geneva	25.085
Amsterdam	12.075
Milan	92.73
Berlin	20.365
Stockholm	18.095
Copenhagen	18.165
Oslo	18.16
Vienna	34.465
Prague	164⅛
Helsingfors	193⅛
Madrid	39.32
Lisbon	108.30
Athens	375
Bucharest	818
Rio	5⅞
Buenos Aires	43 9/16
Bombay	1/5 3/16
Shanghai	1/10⅞
Hong Kong	1/6
Yokohama	2/0⅜
Silver (spot)	19 9/16
Silver (forward)	19½

AMERICAN STOCK QUOTATIONS.

LATEST WALL STREET PRICES.

The following quotations have been received from their correspondents, Messrs. Hayden, Stone & Co., of New York, by Messrs. Swan, Culbertson & Fritz, Sassoon House, Shanghai, (cable address: "Swanstock," Shanghai), who are not responsible for cable mutilations:—

New York, May 6, 1930.

Tone of Market.—Weak.
No. of Shares done.—8,000,000.
Call Money.—3½ per cent.

	Last Dividend.	Latest Sales.
American Smelting	4	67
Anaconda Copper	7	55
Baltimore and Ohio	7	113
Borg Warner	4	37
Chrysler Motors	3	32
City Service Common	30c. A	34
Curtis Wright Common	None	Missing.
Eastman Kodak	8B	233
Electric Bond and Share	6C	96
Erie Railroad	None.	45
General Motors	3	45
General Ry. Signal	5	86
Gold Dust	2½	42
Goodyear Tire and Rubber	5	76
Granby Consolidated	8	29
Hudson Motors	5	42
International Cement	4	68
International Nickel	1	30
Montgomery Ward	3	41
Nevada Consolidated Copper	3	18
Radio Corp	None	48
Sears Roebuck & Co.	2½D	81
Simmons Co.	3E	38
Standard Oil Co. of New York	1.60	36
Union Carbide and Carbon	2.60	81
U.S. Rubber	None.	27
United States Steel	7	167

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE. — SHAREBROKERS ASSOCIATION.

Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Nominal	TUESDAY, MAY 6.	Buyers	Sellers	Sales	Nominal
				Banks				
$1,400	$1,405	...	...	H.K. Banks	$1,400	...	...	...
...	...	...	£115	Do. (London)	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	£17¼	Chartered Banks	...	...	...	£18¼
...	...	...	£30½	Mercantile Bks. "A"	...	...	...	£29
...	...	...	£12¾	Do. "C"	...	...	...	£15
$109	...	...	...	Bank of East Asia	$112	...	...	...
				Insurances				
$895	...	$900	...	Canton Ins.	$875	...	...	...
...	...	...	$1.40	Underwriters	$1.70	...	$1.60	...
T.160	...	...	...	North China	...	...	...	T160
$470	$475	$470	...	Union Ins.	$470	...	$470	...
...	...	...	M.$50	Yangtsze Ins.	...	...	...	$60
$355	...	...	...	China Fires	$355	...	...	...
...	...	...	$900	H.K. Fires	$900	...	...	...
				Shipping				
...	...	...	$22¾	Douglases	$21	...	...	...
$25½	...	...	...	Steamboats	...	$26	...	...
...	...	...	$43	Indos (pref.)	...	...	...	$50
...	...	...	$40	Do. (def.)	...	...	...	$80
...	...	...	94/7½	Shell Transports	95/-	...	...	...
$28½	...	...	...	Water-boats	...	...	...	$26½
				Mining				
...	...	...	$6¾	Benquets	...	...	...	...
...	ex	rights	38/9	Kailans	...	...	...	54/-
...	...	...	T13.60	Langkats (comb.)	...	...	...	T.14
...	...	...	T.7½	Do. (single)	...	...	...	T.9
...	...	...	T1.30	Explorations	...	...	...	T.1½
...	...	...	T5.40	Shanghai Loans	...	...	...	T.3½
...	$22	...	...	Raubs	...	$23	...	...
...	...	...	21/-	Tronoh Mines	19/3	...	...	...
				Docks, Wharves, Godowns, etc.				
$168½	...	164½/5	...	H.K. & K. Wharfs	$167	...	...	...
$5.60	$5.70	$5.60	...	Providents	$5.50	$5.70	$5.50/	.70
...	$38	...	...	H.K. Docks	...	...	...	$37
T.129	...	...	...	Shanghai Docks	...	...	...	T.127½
T.8	...	...	...	New Engineerings	...	...	...	T8.05
T.260	...	...	...	Hongkews	...	...	...	...
				Cotton Mills				
T.13½	...	...	...	Ewos	T13.10	ex rig	hts	...
T.79	...	...	...	S'hai. C'tons (old)	...	...	...	T.76
T.78	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...	T.76
...	...	...	T.10	Zoong Sings	...	...	...	T9.70
				Lands, Hotels and Buildings				
$12.80	...	...	...	H.K. & S. Hotels	$12.70	...	$12.75	...
$75	$75½	$75/½	...	H.K. Lands	$75	...	75/½/½	...
T.265	...	...	...	Shanghai Lands	...	...	...	...
$9.60	...	$9.60	...	H.K. Realtys	$9.60	...	$9.75	...
$14¾	...	...	...	Humphreys	$14½	...	...	...
...	$98	...	...	Chinese Estates	...	...	...	...
				Public Utilities				
...	$20.90	...	...	Tramways	$20¾	$21	20.70/	.80
...	...	...	$11.65	Peak Trams (old)	$11	...	...	...
...	...	...	$6.05	Do. (new)	$5½	...	...	...
...	...	80/79½	...	Star Ferries	$79½	...	...	...
$25¾	...	...	...	C. Lights (old)	$26	...	$26	...
...	$21	...	...	Do. (new)	$21	...	...	...
$75	...	74¾/5¼	...	H.K. Electrics	$75	...	74¾/76½	
$23	...	...	...	Macao do.	...	...	...	...
$5.60	...	...	...	Sandakan Lights	...	...	...	...
...	...	$12¾	...	Telephones	$12.60	$12.90	...	...
T.19	...	...	...	China Buses	...	...	...	...
...	10/-	...	...	Tractions	...	...	...	9/-
...	...	...	16/6	Do. (pref.)	...	...	...	...
				Industrials				
...	...	...	T.11½	Caldbeck, Macgregor (ord.)	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	T.10	Do. (pref.)	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	$2½	Canton Ices	...	...	...	$2¼
$16.05	$16.10	...	...	Cements (comb.)	...	...	$16.30	...
$11	...	...	...	Do (old)	...	...	...	$11¼
$4¾	...	...	...	Do. (new)	...	...	...	$4¾
...	...	...	$8.20	Ropes	$8.10	...	...	...
$1	$1.20	...	...	China Sugars	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	$27	Malabon Sugars	...	...	...	$29
$5	...	...	...	United Asbestos	...	...	...	...
				Miscellaneous				
$25½	...	$25¼/½	...	Dairy Farms	$25¼	...	$25½	...
$0.80	...	...	...	Der A. Wings	...	...	...	...
$29	...	...	...	Amusements	$29	$30	...	...
$1.40	...	...	...	Constructions	...	...	...	$1.20
$3¾	...	...	...	Lane Crawfords	$3¾	...	...	...
$19	...	...	...	Mackintoshs	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Nanyang Tobacco	...	...	...	$4
...	...	...	$12	Sinceres (old)	$11	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Do. (new)	$10.49	...	...	...
...	...	...	$11	Watsons	...	...	...	$11.40
...	...	...	$2.85	Wm. Powells	$2¼	...	...	...
6⅞%	...	...	...	B. Ind. G.$ Bonds	65%	...	...	...
6%	prem.	...	...	H.K. Govt. Loan	$104	...	...	...

LOCAL AND REGULAR OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Week Days. From G.P.O.	Week Days. From Sheungwan Branch P.O.	Sundays & Holidays. From G.P.O.	Sundays & Holidays. From Sheungwan Branch P.O.
Canton	7.15 a.m. & 6.00 p.m.	7.30 a.m. 7.00 p.m.	7.15 a.m. & 5.00 p.m. Sundays 5 p.m. only	7.30 a.m. & 7.00 p.m. Sundays 7.00 p.m. only
Macao & Tainshan	7.15 a.m. & 1.15 p.m.	7.30 a.m. 1.30 p.m.	7.15 a.m. & 1.15 p.m. Sundays 8.15 a.m. only	7.30 a.m. & 1.30 p.m. Sundays 8.30 a.m. only
Kongmoon (except Saturdays)	5.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.
Kaukong (except Saturdays)		6.00 p.m.		6.00 p.m.
Fatshan (By Train)	7.15 a.m.		7.15 a.m.	
Tai O	9.00 a.m.		9.00 a.m.	
Tai Po	9.00 a.m. & 3.00 p.m.		9.00 a.m.	
Shumchun	9.00 a.m. & 3.00 p.m.		11.0 a.m.	
Cheungchow	12.30 p.m. & 4.30 p.m. Saturdays 1.00 p.m. & 3.30 p.m.		11.00 a.m. & 4.30 p.m.	
Aberdeen	8.30 a.m.		8.30 a.m.	
Stanley	1.00 p.m.		1.00 p.m.	
Autau, Pingshan, Santin, Shatin, Shataukok and Sheungshui	3.00 p.m.		10.30 a.m.	
Saikung	4.30 p.m.		4.30 p.m.	
Namtau, Shekki & Taiping (Fumun)		7.00 p.m.		7.00 p.m.

FOREIGN MAILS

RADIO NOTICES.

The Radio Office, where full information concerning all wireless services may be obtained at all times, is situated on the ground floor of the P. & O. Building in Des Voeux Road, next to the General Post Office.

Individuals and firms are recommended to register their telegraphic address at the Radio Office. No charge is made for this.

The Parcel Post Service to Kwangsi with the exception of that to Wuchow, Kweilin and Pinglo, is suspended until further notice.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Swatow	*Van Heutsz*	7th May
U.S.A. (San Francisco, 11th April), Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	*Taiyo Maru*	7th May
Shanghai & Swatow	*Kanchow*	7th May
Shanghai & Swatow	*Sinkiang*	7th May
Amoy	*Takliwa*	7th May
Calcutta & Straits	*Yuensang*	7th May
Canada (Vancouver, B.C., 17th April), U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan Shanghai & Europe via Siberia (London, 18th Apr.)	*Emp. of Canada*	8th May
U.S.A. (Seattle, 19th April), Canada, Japan & Shanghai	*Pres. Jackson*	9th May
Straits	*Lahore*	9th May
Europe via Suez (Letters and papers, London, 10th April, and parcels, 3rd April)	*Khiva*	9th May
Amoy & Shanghai	*Tjikarang*	11th May
Batavia	*Tjibadak*	13th May
Australia & Manila	*Tai Ping*	13th May
U.S.A. (San Francisco, 15th April), Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	*Pres. Taft*	19th May
U.S.A. (San Francisco, 26th April), Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	*Chichibu Maru*	2[illegible]th May

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

For	Per	Date & Time
		Wednesday, 7th,
Swatow	*Yatshing*	8.30 A.M.
Fort Bayard	*Wing Lee*	2.30 P.M.
Amoy	*Taiyuan*	3.30 P.M.
Shanghai and *EUROPE via Siberia	*Gleniffer*	4.30 P.M.
		Thursday, 8th,
Haiphong	*Ningpo*	8.30 A.M.
Straits	*Van Heutsz*	10.30 A.M.
Straits & *Calcutta	*Kutsang*	Parcels Noon; Letters 1.00 P.M.
Swatow	*Hydrangea*	3.00 P.M.
Manila	*Emp. of Canada*	5.00 P.M.
		Friday, 9th,
Amoy	*Yuensang*	8.30 A.M.
Straits & Calcutta	*Takliwa*	Parcels Noon; Letters 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	*Haiching*	1.00 P.M.
Haiphong	*Canton*	1.30 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 7th June	*Kashgar*	*Kowloon P.O.* Parcels 4.30 P.M.; Reg., 10th, 9.00 A.M.; Letters 10.00 A.M.; *G.P.O.* Par., 9th, 5.00 P.M.; Reg., 10th, 9.45 A.M.; Letters 10.30 A.M.
		Saturday, 10th,
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	*Kanchow*	9.30 A.M.
Shanghai, *Japan & *EUROPE via Siberia	*Khiva*	10.00 A.M.
Japan	*Tyndareus*	10.00 A.M.
*Swatow & Foochow	*Chip Shing*	5.00 P.M.
Amoy	*Anking*	5.00 P.M.
		Sunday, 11th,
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	*Canton Maru*	9.00 A.M.
Bangkok via Swatow	*Kalgan*	9.00 A.M.
		Monday, 12th,
Japan, *Canada, *U.S.A., *C.&*S. America & *EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria B.C., 31st May	*Pres. Pierce*	Parcels 3.00 P.M.; Reg. 4.15 P.M.; Letters 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai & *EUROPE via Siberia	*Pres. Pierce*	Reg. 5.00 P.M.; Letters 6.00 P.M.
		Tuesday, 13th,
Manila	*Tjikarang*	10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haiyang*	1.00 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 11th June	*Patroclus*	*Kowloon P.O.* Reg. 4.30 P.M.; Letters 4.30 P.M.; *G.P.O.* Reg. 5.00 P.M.; Letters 6.00 P.M.
		Wednesday, 14th.
Swatow	*Chaksang*	8.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & *EUROPE via Vancouver, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C., 30th May & *Europe via Siberia	*Emp. of Canada*	Parcels 5.00 P.M.; Thursday, 15th, Reg. 9.15 A.M.; Letters 10.00 A.M.
		Thursday, 15th,
Sandakan	*Mausang*	1.30 P.M.

*Superscribed correspondence only.

Trade Notes & Statistics

Are always of interest to Progressive Business-men. You will find many important facts and figures about South China trade in the "Weekly Press." Price 30 cents a copy, or $15 per annum post free to any address in the world.

HOW H.M.S. PETEREL WAS STRANDED.

DRAMATIC STORY OF ACCIDENT ON UPPER YANGTSZE.

ENDEAVOUR TO AVOID UNCONTROLLED JUNK.

With the arrival in Shanghai of the Yangtsze Rapid S. S. Co., I'Chang further news was received of the stranding of H. M. S. Peterel on Sunday, April 20, in the upper reaches of the Yangtsze.

The I'Chang, Capt. W. Tornroth, was the first vessel to reach the gunboat coming up some three hours after the accident and Capt. Tornroth in addition to standing by and rendering what aid he could, kindly took off Mr. Stark-Toller, H. M. Consul-General at Chungking, and Mrs. Stark-Toller and brought them to the western city, where Mr. Stark-Toller has assumed his duties.

The Peterel had successfully passed the worst of the Rapids without any untoward event and was starting over what is called the upper Lochi Rapid at Mileage 320 when the accident took place.

The cause of it was not an unusual one in the upper Yangtsze—a heavily-loaded and poorly-handled junk suddenly appearing from behind a projecting piece of land without any warning whatever directly in the path of the oncoming gunboat which was naturally going at full speed in order safely to clear the swirl of water and gain the safer reaches beyond.

The Smile of Those Who Know.

Several other gunboats have been in the same situation at unexpected moments in the upper river and to tell a captain, conversant with the situation there as regards foreigners, of the situation, only brings a wry smile of understanding. The Peterel was not the first ship of a foreign government which has been placed in a similar dilemma.

At the same time the rules of the river are to the effect that the downcoming boat, *with sufficient warning*, has the right of way, but the junk in question gave no warning whatever and she appeared too late to give the Peterel an opportunity to save herself.

At the Upper Lochi there are two channels, the summer and the winter, with the former on the left going up. Between the two channels is a blank piece of water some 20 feet in width, which in high water is safe to cross. With the water the height it was on the day of the accident it is customary for both up and down bound ships to use the summer channel and this the Peterel was doing.

The time was about 9.15 a.m. The Peterel had come up safely from the anchorage of the previous night and was approaching the huge piece of jutting rock around which the water swirls, making the Upper Lochi an "L" turn with the upper part completely hidden from the lower.

No warning whistle was heard from above and the Peterel put on full speed, on advice of the Chinese pilot, and started around. When halfway up the junk suddenly appeared coming down.

She was caught in the swirl and was out of control, being almost broadside on and heading straight for the Peterel's bow.

Those on the bridge of the Peterel could do nothing other than they did. They were too far in the rapid to stop and let the junk come down past them, and to have cut down their speed would have brought them down on the mad rush of waters on to the rocks below with the possibility of complete destruction.

They spun the wheel for a course over into the winter channel with the ship going at 15 knots.

Struck a Rock.

When half way over the accident occurred. They struck a rock in mid-channel which was a bare six or nine inches above the limit of the ship's drought and the result was that the ship was ripped along her entire bottom. Luckily at the same time she was going at such a speed that the momentum carried her over the rock and it was little trouble to beach her on the adjacent sloping bank. There she rested and a survey was immediately made of her injuries.

At about noon the I'Chang appeared coming up river and seeing the Peterel on the beach, Capt. Tornroth drew in beside her and dropped his hook. There was little he could do and on the advice of the captain of the Peterel he left soon after to carry word to Chungking and give advice on salvage equipment.

The pumps on the Peterel were all going but she was reported to be in no immediate danger. Capt. Tornroth took off Mr. and Mrs. Stark-Toller and started immediately for Chungking which he reached a few hours later in the afternoon.

Word of the Peterel's plight had already been radioed ahead but Capt. Tornroth was able to give H. M. Naval authorities more complete information about what had happened.

The American Navy kindly offered aid in supplying pumps and several came from the U. S. S. Guam, Capt. Moore, and the U.S.S. Tutuila, Capt. S. D. Truesdell, which had arrived the day before with Admiral T. T. Craven.

H. M. S. Gannett was at Chunkking and started the following morning for the scene, which was only some 30 miles below with these pumps.

Meanwhile the Yangtsze Rapid str. I'Ling, Capt. J. Anderson, going down river, passed the Peterel and offered to stand by until the arrival of the Gannet, which offer was gratefully refused as the officers of the Peterel said they were in no danger. The ship was resting well up on a pebbly beach and though all her pumps were running, she seemed to have no cause for immediate worry.

Later in the afternoon H. M. S. Gannett arrived and ran in and tied up to the Peterel which was then placed in a position where she was lifted some few inches out of the water and was definitely out of danger.

That afternoon the river happily went down more than a full inch and the Peterel was safe. Plans were made for sealing her up and on the next trip up of the I'Ling, Capt. Anderson brought 28 barrels of cement for the Peterel, which was immediately used on her bottom and was given an opportunity to set in the low water.

Needless to say, after the accident the junk continued downstream without any offer of help whatever though she saw the plight of the Peterel and could not have been blind to the part she played in it.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S HEAD.

IS IT BURIED AT HACKNEY?

Is the head of Oliver Cromwell buried in Abney Park Cemetery in North London? Mrs. Margaret Baillie-Saunders, the novelist and wife of the Rev. Frederick Baillie-Saunders, has publicly endorsed the local belief that this is so, and in an interview with a Press representative she gave some reasons for her attitude.

"Nothing," said Mrs. Baillie-Saunders, "could be more feasible, since at that time part of the present cemetery at Abney Park was the garden of Fleetwood House, where lived General Fleetwood, the husband of Cromwell's daughter Bridget.

"Cromwell had been dead twelve months when the Restoration occurred, and his body, together with those of Ireton and Bradshaw, was disinterred from Westminster Abbey and the heads exhibited on poles at Tyburn, near where the Marble Arch now stands.

Taken to Yorkshire.

"Two Puritan gentlemen went there secretly the same night, seized the head of Cromwell, and buried it in Yorkshire—most probably at Naseby. But after some years, when things had quietened down, they are supposed to have ridden back to London with the head, taking it to Bridget Fleetwood at Hacney, where they reverently buried it in the garden.

"This garden joined Sir Thomas Abney's garden, and it was Mrs. Abney, a descendant and a strong Puritan, who left the land to be made into a cemetery. It is likely that the presence of the head of their leader was responsible for the decision of the Puritans to make a cemetery at this point.

"This head is supposed to lie beneath a mound in what is called Dr. Watts' Walk. The mound is surrounded by a rough railing, and the ground has never been resold, as every other grave in the cemetery has been sold from time to time. This would seem to be a further justification for the local belief.

Historical Hackney.

"As a matter of fact," continued Mrs. Baillie-Saunders, "Hackney is full of historical interest. I was talking the other day to an old man whose great-grandfather knew Dick Turpin. Turpin, apparently, when not 'in business,' was in the habit of lounging about Hackney in shabby clothes, with a dirty old pipe in his mouth and a dog at his heels—not at all the romantic figure we usually picture."

Four brothers who had not met for 50 years were reunited at Southampton Docks when the Rangitane arrived from New Zealand. The reunion was made possible because Mr. Harry Smith, who left Dalston after the great cotton strike of 1877 had come home from New Zealand for the first time, at the age of 78. He was greeted with a "Hullo, Harry, how are you?" by three brothers, aged 74, 67 and 64 respectively.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

HEAVY DECLINE IN RATES.

BRITISH CAPITALISTS UNLOADING.

[UNITED PRESS.]

New York, May 1.—Bears hammered market leaders on the New York Stock Exchange to-day with the result that they suffered a heavy decline, says the daily review of the Dow Jones Financial News Agency.

U.S. Steel dropped below 180, losing at 178½ as compared with yesterday's close of 184. Bethlehem Steel also went off, closing down 1⅜ to 97¼.

Rails Demoralized.

Other issues were also under heavy pressure and the rails were demoralized, being off 6.04 on the Dow Jones average for 20 issues at the conclusion of the day's trading.

During liquidation the trading volume increased, which was considered a discouraging factor. Sales for the day came to total of 4,640,350 shares.

J. P. Morgan & Co. stocks, such as U.S. Steel and United Corporation, and also the Van Sweringen rail issues, were subjected to heavy pressure which created a depressing influence temporarily. At one time it was believed that the selling of U.S. Steel came from sources near the management, but later it was reported that the unloading was for the account of British capitalists.

There was a flood of rumours, causing many bulls to turn bearish, particularly one unconfirmed report that the banking group which bought steel in support of the market last autumn was still liquidating.

Call money stood at 4 per cent., as yesterday. Time money was quoted at 3¾ per cent. for 60 days and 4 per cent. for 90 days.

Industrials and Utilities.

The Dow Jones averages for 30 industrials and for 20 utilities also showed large recessions, the former being off 4.64 to 274.59 and the latter off 2.29 to 102.66.

Among the utilities, Electric Bond & Share dropped four points to 110¼ at the close. American Tel. & Tel. was off 3⅜ to 248⅜ and International Tel. & Tel. was off 3⅜ to 71⅝. Radio Corp. was off 2⅜ to 62⅜. Consolidated Gas dropped 5¼ to 126⅞ but Columbia Gas rose 2½ to 85.

General Motors held, dropping only an eighth to 46⅞, while Hudson declined ⅜ to 45⅜; Chrysler was off ⅞ to 35¼ and Packard was off a quarter to 18¼. Westinghouse declined 2¼ to 183½. Eastman Kodak rose 2⅜ to 215⅜. General Electric was off 2¼ to 84¼. Pennsylvania Railway dropped 2⅞ to 75⅞ and New York Central skidded to 169½, off 4½.

QUOTATIONS.

New York, May 2.

Market weak.
Business done 4,640,350 shares.

	Apr. 30	May. 1
Adams Express	32¼	31½
Allied Chemical & Dye...	325	320½
American Can.	146	141¼
American Rolling Mill...	83	78
American Smelting ...	68¼	68¼
American Tel. & Tel. ...	252	248⅜
American Tobacco "B"	249	246
American Waterworks...	116	112½
Anaconda Copper ...	60	59½
Atlantic Refining ...	45	43¼
Baltimore & Ohio ...	113¾	111¼
Bethlehem Steel ...	99½	97¼
Borg Warner	41	39⅜
Calumet & Hecla ...	18⅜	18⅛
Canadian Pacific Railway	201	199¾
Chesapeake Corporation	Unq.	69¼
Chicago Rock Island ...	112¼	109½
Chrysler	36	35¼
Cities Service, Common	41¼	41
Columbia Gas & Electric	82¼	85
Columbia Graphaphone	33¼	32½
Commercial Solvents ...	32¼	31½
Commonwealth & Southern	18¼	18¼
Commonwealth & S. Warr.	5⅜	5½
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	132	126⅞
Continental Oil	28¼	28
Corn Products	105¼	103
Curtiss Wright, Common	13¼	12⅞
Davision Chemical ...	36⅜	35⅜
Du Pont de Nemours ...	133¼	130¼
Eastman Kodak ...	249	251⅜
Electric Bond & Share...	114¼	110¼
Erie Railway	51¼	48
Fox Film "A"	55¼	52¼
General Electric ...	86⅜	84¼
General Food	60¼	60
General Motors	46¼	46⅞
General Railway Signal	90¼	90
Gold Dust	45¼	44¼
Goodrich Rubber ...	40	40
Goodyear Tire & Rubber	81	78⅜
Granby	33¼	32
Great Northern Certificates	85	85
Hudson Motors	45¾	45⅜
International Cement ...	63¼	67¼
International Combustion Eng.	11¼	10¼
International Harvester	109	107
International Nickel ...	34¾	34¼
International Printers Ink	Unq.	Unq.
International Products, Com...	Unq.	7
International Tel. & Tel.	75	71⅝
Johns Manville	110¼	108⅞
Kennecott Copper ...	45¼	44¼
Kreuger & Toll ...	33¼	33
Kroger Grocery... ...	33⅜	32¼
Lambert	101⅜	101
Liggett & Myers "B" ...	108¼	107½
Ludlum Steel	34⅜	34
Mack Trucks	76⅜	75¼
Missouri Pacific ...	86	81¾
Montgomery Ward ...	43¼	43¼
Nevada Consolidated Copper...	20¼	20
New York Central ...	174	169½
Northern Pacific Railway ...	84¼	78⅞
Pacific Lighting	101½	101¼
Packard Motor Car ...	18¼	18¼
Paramount Famous Lasky	70¼	70¾
Pennsylvania Railroad ...	78⅜	75⅞
Penroad Corporation ...	13⅜	13
Phillips Petroleum ...	44¼	42¼
Public Service of N. Jersey	116½	118¼
Radio Corporation ...	64¾	62⅜
Reynolds Tobacco "B" ...	52¼	51⅞
Sears Roebuck	87¼	Unq.

(*Continued at foot of next column*).

ELECTION COSTS OF WOMAN SENATOR.

HUGE SUM TO WIN SEAT.

[UNITED PRESS.]

Washington, May 1.—Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, Republican nominee for a Senate seat for Illinois, told the Senate Primary Committee to-day that she did not know how much she had spent upon her election campaign.

She submitted books, however, showing a total expenditure of G.$250,572.50, but argued that probably all this amount was not justly to be charged to campaign expense.

The committee declined to comment on this showing, although it was recalled that Mr. T. H. Newberry, former Senator from Michigan, was censured for an expenditure of only G.$195,000.

Among the details of expenses listed upon Mrs. McCormick's expense sheet was more than G.$26,000 for printing and G.$107,000 for expenses in counties outside Chicago.

Mrs. McCormick denied that in her official return she had listed a total of G.$21,493.

In commenting upon her expenditures, Mrs. McCormick said that she had used her own money entirely. It was difficult to estimate her expenses accurately, she continued, because there was no law governing the matter at the time of the beginning of her campaign.

NO MARRIAGE FOR WOMEN DOCTORS.

MUST BE "BACHELORS" OF MEDICINE.

Should women doctors marry? Birmingham General Hospital authorities think not. They fear that married women doctors will waste the hospital's time by having babies.

At the recent annual meeting they decided, by 26 votes to 16, that, apart from exceptional cases, married women should not be eligible for appointments on the medical staff, and that women members of the staff who got married should be required to resign.

The disorganisation of the work of the hospital caused by the demand of the domestic duties of married doctors was given as the reason for this decision.

Bishops Oppose.

The Bishop of Birmingham, Dr. Barnes, who strongly opposed the resolution, said it meant that marriage was a bar to the most important positions in the medical profession in Brimingham.

Bishop Hamilton Baynes said the resolution might deprive the hospital of the services of women doctors who would be available.

It was a serious discouragement to women entering the medical profession. On the other hand, it might discourage them from entering the state of matrimony, and lead to undesirable relations between them and men.

Councillor Miss Bartley, chairman of the board of governors, said the question had arisen following the application by a married woman doctor for four months' leave of absence because she was going to have a baby.

The governors were intent upon keeping the hospital efficient, and preventing dislocation due to prolonged absence of members of the staff.

CITY PARADISE FOR WOMEN.

MARRIAGE PROSPECTS BRIGHT.

Belgrade is women's Eldorado, for there are approximately 130,000 men to the 96,000 women living in Belgrade. Prospective husbands are numerous.

The large majority of male population is not, however, in the younger generation, who played no part in the war, but among the men between thirty and sixty who went to war but came back.

It is not only the marriage prospects that make Belgrade a woman's paradise, but the fact that the women in Belgrade live much longer than the men.

Jugo-Slavia is a healthy country, and there are 102 centenarians living in Belgrade, two-thirds of whom are women. After the forty-fifth year the death-rate for men is double the rate for women.

Therefore it is no wonder that the number of widows, compared with widowers is high—14,203 to 2,529. The widows belong generally to the older generation, while divorced women (3,000 of them) are mostly of the dangerous age. There are twenty-eight widows under twenty years old.

Shell Union	23¼	23¼
Simmons Company ...	46	45¼
Southern California Edison ...	67¼	67
Southern Pacific Railway ...	120¼	117
Standard Gas & Electric ...	120¼	Unq.
Standard Oil of New Jersey ...	83¼	80¼
Standard Oil of New York ...	39¼	38⅜
Texas Corporation ...	58¼	58
Texas Gulf Sulphur ...	60⅞	60⅞
Timken Roller Bearing ...	83¼	80¼
Trans America	45⅜	44¼
Union Carbide & Carbon ...	89⅞	85
Union Pacific Railway ...	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Aircraft & Transport ...	86⅞	83
United Dry Docks ...	8¼	Unq.
U.S. Rubber	29¼	28¼
U.S. Steel	184	178½
Vanadium	138¼	128¼
Westinghouse E. & M....	185⅜	183½
Woolworth	64⅜	64¼

BOVRIL, LIMITED.

RECORD EXPANSION IN SALES.

Presiding at the Thirty-third Annual General Meeting of Bovril, Limited, at River Plate House, London, the Chairman, Lord Luke, said that it was with pleasure that they met the shareholders again and the opportunity to present to them such a very satisfactory Report and set of Accounts.

Not only did the sales of Bovril in 1929 surpass all previous records, but the increase was at an accelerated pace. The year showed a larger increase over its predecessor than had been achieved in any previous year with the one exception of 1919, when conditions were abnormal. They had been restricted with regard to overseas sales in 1914-1918, and went forward with a bound when the restriction was removed.

The Goodwill figure, which now stood out by itself in the Accounts, was, of course, a very large one. Twenty years ago it might perhaps have been considered too large, but, as he had said before, the Company's stand against profiteering during the War gained for Bovril such an appreciation in public goodwill as to transform the whole position. He to-day regarded the Goodwill figure as fully justified.

No "Sinking Feeling" About Overseas Sales.

He had told them at the last meeting that each year since the War had shown an increase in the export of Bovril, and again, he could say that in 1929 oversea sales had exceeded 1928 and its predecessors. They had every reason to be pleased with their world-wide sales progress.

Slogans That Attract.

They continued to challenge public attention with their ever changing slogans, and public appetite for them seemed to grow with every fresh one they put out—in fact, it would seem to require a new titbit every week. Amongst their most recent efforts he might perhaps quote:

"Bovril is warmest when it's coldest."

"Seven days make one week. Bovril makes one strong."

"Don't only hope for the best. Take Bovril."

"Bovril may save you weeks of weakness."

"Take Bovril or take the consequences."

"To get better, better get Bovril."

On the railways, they might have noticed:—

"Travel free—from colds on Bovril."

"The fastest train—on Bovril."

Bovril A "Public Institution."

Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., F.R.S., said he had been recalling that an Irish gentleman, who, like their Chairman, Lord Luke, was interested in Hospitals and Charities, upon one occasion, when appealing for funds for a special Hospital, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, most public institutions have their ups and downs, but unfortunately, in the case of this hospital, the downs have been in the ascendant."

Well, it must, he thought, be satisfactory to them that day to realise that in the case of the public institution with which they were concerned (that is to say, Bovril) the ups had been in the ascendant, for the consumption of Bovril last year was higher than it had ever been before. Its praises were in all men's mouths and in all women's also. It grew steadily in public favour.

Rheumatism Children.

The body-building power of Borvil generally was well established, and of that he need say nothing, but he would like to point out a special service Bovril could render in connection with the nutrition of children. They would probably have noticed that the prevalence of diseases of the heart in connection with rheumatism had been engaging the special attention of the Minister of Health. Diseases of the heart and circulatory system held the first place in the causes of mortality in this country. They were nearly twice as fatal as cancer. Well, as regards heart diseases, a large proportion of them originated in rheumatic infection in early life between the ages of 5 and 15, the true nature of which was often overlooked. The child was pale and seedy, complained of growing pains as they are called, or aching in the joints, twitchings, suffered from loss of appetite, but no particular notice was taken of what seemed a trifling aliment for which even interruption of school attendance seemed unnecessary, while all the time the seeds were being sown of crippling and perhaps deadly disease.

Nutrition the Best Protection.

No doubt a micro-organism was at work, taking advantage of defects of inheritance or environment, but the point to note was that the healthy and well-nourished child did not become rheumatic, but was able to resist the infection, while always during these rheumatic invasions there was loss of weight. The best protection against rheumatic invasion was good nutrition that maintained resistance, and the best treatment when invasion had occurred was good nutrition and rest, and so he believed that in the fight with rheumatism Bovril combined with fatty food (for one food helped another)—might prove very efficacious.

The Lost Australian Airmen.

They would recollect that the fliers by the Southern Cross came down in the wilds of Australia last April, and were given up as lost. Well, when they were ultimately discovered by the relief aeroplane, in the parcel of food dropped to the starving men was Bovril, which proved *immediately* restorative.

Major Court Treatt, in his expedition to the Soudan last Autumn, took with him a supyly of Bovril, and he wrote to say that he found it excellent, unaffected by climatic conditions, and invaluable in cases of sickness or debility after fevers.

Potassium Rays Essential to Heart Functioning.

Recent scientific research had shown that other metals besides radium were radio-active, and that Potassium was one of these, giving off B rays which were essential to the functioning of the heart. Potassium could, of course, be derived from various dietetic sources, but Bovril, it appeared, contained just the right proportion of it.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

SAILINGS

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Pres. Taft ....Tues., May 27
Pres. Jefferson ...Tues., June 10

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Pres. Adams ...Sun., May 18, 8 a.m. Pres. Johnson...Sun., June 15, 8 a.m.
Pres. Harrison...Sun., June 1, 8 a.m. Pres. Fillmore Sun., June 29, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Jackson...May 10, 6 p.m. Pres. McKinley, May 24, 6 p.m.
Pres. Taft ......May 20, 6 p.m. Pres. Jefferson..June 3, 6 p.m.

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ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

ALEXANDRIA.

Pres. Adams, Dollar, May 18.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 1.

AMOY.

Taiyuan, B. & S., May 7.
Haiching, Douglas, May 9.
Yuensang, Jardine's, May 9.
Anking, B. & S., May 11.
Tjisalak, J.C.J.L., May 12
Haiyang, Douglas, May 13.
Talamba, B.I., May 13.
Tsinan, B. & S., May 14.
Tjibadak, J.C.J.L., May 15.
Kumsang, Jardine's, May 17.
Antung, B. & S., May 18.
Takada, B.I., May 24.
Tjisaroea, J.C.J.L., May 26.
Tjisondari, J.C.J.L., May 29.

ANTWERP.

Kashgar, P. & O., May 10.
Malaya, Manners, May 15.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., May 17.
Nagpore, P. & O., May 17.
Perseus, B.F., May 26.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., May 31.
Japan, Gilman's, June 5.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Taiping, B. & S., May 20.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., May 20.
Tanda, E. & A., June 7.

BALTIC PORTS.

Malaya, Manners, May 15.

BALTIMORE.

Lindenbank, Bank, May 9.

BANGKOK.

Hiram, Thoresen, May 11.
Kalgan, B. & S., May 11.
Hellas, Thoresen, May 19.
Kiangsu, B. & S., May 18.
Helios, Thoresen, May 25.

BELAWAN DELI.

Van Heutsz, J.C.J.L., May 8.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, May 31.

BOMBAY.

Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., May 11.
Kidderpore, P. & O., May 21.
Mantua, P. & O., May 24.
Calcutta Maru, N.Y.K., May 27.

BOSTON

Lindenbank, Bank, May 9.
Malayan Prince, Furness, May 9.
Asuka Maru, N.Y.K., May 15.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, May 18.
Taiyang, D'well's, May 18.
Royal Prince, Furness, May 22.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 1.
Tantalus, B.F., June 1.
Imperial Prince, Furness, June 6.

BREMEN.

Remscheid, Melchers, May 13.
Isar, Melchers, May 25.
Pfalz, Melchers, May 27.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, May 31.

BRINDISI.

Venezia, Dodwell's, May 11.
Himalaya, Dodwell's, May 24.

CALCUTTA.

Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., May 9.
Kutsang, Jardine's, May 9.
Takliwa, B.I., May 9.
Ceylon Maru, N.Y.K., May 15.
Hosang, Jardine's, May 15.
Suisang, Jardine's, May 17.
Tilawa, B.I., May 24.
Talamba, B.I., June 6.

CEBU.

California, S.S.S., May 16.
Tacoma, S.S.S., May 21.

CHEFOO.

Kueichow, B. & S., May 20.

COLOMBO.

Kashgar, P. & O., May 10.
Toyooka Maru, N.Y.K., May 10.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., May 11.
Venezia, Dodwell's, May 11.
Remscheid, Melchers, May 13.
Patroclus, B.F., May 14.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, May 16.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., May 17.
Nagpore, P. & O., May 17.
Saarland, Jebsen, May 17.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, May 18.
Sphinx, M.M., May 20.
Kidderpore, P. & O., May 21.
Himalaya, Dodwell's, May 24.
Mantua, P. & O., May 24.
Isar, Melchers, May 25.
Calcutta Maru, N.Y.K., May 27.
Ammon, Jebsen, May 31.
Khyber, P. & O., May 31.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, May 31.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., May 31.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 1.
General Metzinger, M.M., June 3.
Gleniffer Jardine's June 4.

COPENHAGEN.

Malaya, Manners, May 15.

DALNY.

Linan, B. & S., May 12.

DUTCH PORTS.

City of Norwich, Bank, May 7.
Tacoma Star, D'well's, May 9.
Remscheid, Melchers, May 13.
Patroclus, B.F., May 14.
Malaya, Manners, May 15.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, May 16.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., May 17.
Nagpore, P. & O., May 17.
Saarland, Jebsen, May 17.
Isar, Melchers, May 25.
Perseus, B.F., May 26.
Pfalz, Melchers, May 27.
Ammon, Jebsen, May 31.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, May 31.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., May 31.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 4.
Japan, Gilman's, June 5.

FOOCHOW.

Haiching, Douglas, May 9.
Chipshing, Jardine's, May 11.
Haiyang, Douglas, May 13.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, May 20.
Kueichow, B. & S., May 20.

GENOA.

Takaoka Maru, N.Y.K., May 10.
Venezia, Dodwell's, May 11.
Remscheid, Melchers, May 13.
Toyooka Maru, N.Y.K., May 15.
Saarland, Jebsen, May 17.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, May 18.
Idomeneus, B.F., May 23.
Isar, Melchers, May 25.
Ammon, Jebsen, May 31.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, May 31.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 1.

GLASGOW.

Patroclus, B.F., May 14.
Idomeneus, B.F., May 23.

GOTHENBURG.

Malaya, Manners, May 19.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Ningpo, B. & S., May 8.
Canton, M.M., May 9.
Kanchow, B. & S., May 9.

HAMBURG

City of Norwich, Bank, May 7.
Tacoma Star, D'well's, May 9.
Remscheid, Melchers, May 13.
Malaya, Manners, May 15.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, May 16.
Saarland, Jebsen, May 17.
Isar, Melchers, May 25.
Perseus, B.F., May 26.
Pfalz, Melchers, May 27.
Ammon, Jebsen, May 31.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, May 31.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 4.
Japan, Gilman's, June 5.

HAVRE

City of Norwich, Bank, May 7.
Idomeneus, B.F., May 23.

HONOLULU

Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 11.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., May 29.
Anyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.

ILOILO.

Lindenbank, Bank May 9.
California, S.S.S., May 16.
Tacoma, S.S.S., May 21.

JAPAN PORTS

Nagara, Gilman's, May 7.
Shizuoka Maru N.Y.K., May 7.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, May 9.
Hindenburg, Jebsen, May 9.
Yuensang, Jardine's, May 9.
Khiva, P. & O., May 10.
Lahore, P. & O., May 10.
Tyndareus, B.F., May 10.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 11.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., May 12.
Phemius, B.F., May 12.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, May 13.
Talamba, B.I., May 13.
Alipore, P. & O., May 14.
Kamakura Maru, May 14.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., May 15.
Achilles, B.F., May 17.
Aller, Melchers, May 17.
Havelland, Jebsen, May 17.
Kumsang, Jardine's, May 17.
Matsumoto Maru, N.Y.K., May 17.
Tanda, E. & A., May 17.
Taiyang, D'well's, May 18.
Andre Lebon, M.M., May 20.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., May 20.
Glenogle, Jardine's, May 23.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., May 23.
Takada, B.I., May 24.
Danmark, Manners, May 26.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, May 27.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., May 29.
Protesilaus, B.F., May 29.
Anyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Hilda, Dodwell's, June 1.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 3.
Panama, Manners, June 3.
Pothos, M.M., June 3.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., June 3.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., June 4.
Coblenz, Melchers, June 4.

JAVA PORTS

Tjikarang, J. C.J.L., May 13.
Tjisalak, J.C.J.L., May 20.
Tjibadak, J.C.J.L., May 27.
Tjisaroea, J.C.J.L., June 3.

KEBAO.

Ninghai, B. & S., May 6.

LIVERPOOL.

Tacoma Star, D'well's, May 9.
Takaoka Maru, N.Y.K., May 10.
Toyooka Maru, N.Y.K., May 15.
Idomeneus, B.F., May 23.

LONDON.

Venezia-L, Dodwell's, May 8.
Tacoma Star, D'well's, May 9.
Kashgar, P. & O., May 10.
Patroclus, B.F., May 14.
Himalaya, Dodwell's, May 15.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, May 16.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., May 17.
Nagpore, P. & O., May 17.
Mantua, P. & O., May 24.
Perseus, B.F., May 26.
Khyber, P. & O., May 31.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., May 31.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, June 4.

LOS ANGELES

Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 11.
Taiyang, D'well's, May 18.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., May 20.
Anyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., June 3.

MANILA

Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., May 8.
Malayan Prince, Furness, May 8.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., May 10.
Tjikarang, J. C.J.L., May 13.
California, S.S.S., May 16.
Saarland, Jebsen, May 17.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, May 18.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., May 20.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, May 20.
Taiping, B. & S., May 20.
Tacoma, S.S.S., May 21.
Royal Prince, Furness, May 22.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., May 24.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., May 27.
Tjibadak, J.C.J.L., May 27.
Ammon, Jebsen, May 31.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, May 31.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 1.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., June 3.
Imperial Prince, Furness, June 6.
Tanda, E. & A., June 7.
Pres. Grant, A.M.L., June 7.

MARSEILLES.

Kashgar, P. & O., May 10.
Takaoka Maru, N.Y.K., May 10.
Remscheid, Melchers, May 13.
Patroclus, B.F., May 14.
Malaya, Manners, May 15.
Toyooka Maru, N.Y.K., May 15.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., May 17.
Nagpore, P. & O., May 17.
Saarland, Jebsen, May 17.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, May 18.
Sphinx, M.M., May 20.
Mantua, P. & O., May 24.
Isar, Melchers, May 25.
Perseus, B.F., May 26.
Pfalz, Melchers, May 27.
Khyber, P. & O., May 31.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., May 31.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 1.
General Metzinger, M.M., June 3.

NAPLES.

Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., May 17.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, May 18.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., May 31.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 1.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Lindenbank, Bank, May 9.
Malayan Prince, Furness, May 9.
Asuka Maru, N.Y.K., May 15.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, May 18.
Taiyang, D'well's, May 18.
Royal Prince, Furness, May 22.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 1.
Tantalus, B.F., June 1.
Imperial Prince, Furness, June 6.

NEWCHWANG.

Linan, B. & S., May 12.

OSLO.

Malaya, Manners, May 15.

PANAMA.

Asuka Maru, N.Y.K., May 15.
Taiyang, D'well's, May 18.
Anyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.

PENANG.

Tacoma Star, D'well's, May 8.
Van Heutsz, J.C.J.L., May 8.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., May 9.
Kutsang, Jardine's, May 9.
Takilwa, B.I., May 9.
Kashgar, P. & O., May 10.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., May 11.
Remscheid, Melchers, May 13.
Ceylon Maru, N.Y.K., May 15.
Hosang, Jardine's, May 15.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., May 17.
Nagpore, P. & O., May 17.
Pres. Adams, Dollar, May 18.
Suisang, Jardine's, May 19.
Sphinx, M.M., May 20.
Kidderpore, P. & O., May 21.
Idomeneus, B.F., May 23.
Himalaya, Dodwell's, May 24.
Mantua, P. & O., May 24.
Tilawa, B.I., May 24.
Isar, Melchers, May 25.
Perseus, B.F., May 26.
Calcutta Maru, N.Y.K., May 27.
Pfalz, Melchers, May 27.
Ammon, Jebsen, May 31.
Khyber, P. & O., May 31.
Saarbruecken, Melchers, May 31.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., May 31.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 1.
General Metzinger, M.M., June 3.
Wakasa Maru, N.Y.K., June 2.
Gleniffer Jardine's June 4.
Talamba, B.I., June 6.

PORTLAND.

Bolivier, Bank, May 13.
Illinois, S.S.S., May 24.

RABAUL.

Bremerhaven, Melchers, June 1.

RANGOON.

Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., May 9.
Ceylon Maru, N.Y.K., May 15.

SAIGON.

Sphinx, M.M., May 20.
General Metzinger, M.M., June 3.

SANDAKAN.

Mausang, Jardine's May 15.
Hinsang, Jardine's, May 23.
Tanda, E. & A., June 7.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Everett, S.S.S., May 10.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 11.
Taiyang, D'well's, May 18.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., May 20.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., May 29.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., June 3.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Malaya, Manners, May 15.
Japan, Gilman's, June 5.

SEATTLE.

Tyndareus, B.F., May 10.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, May 13.
Bolivier, Bank, May 13.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, May 27.
Protesilaus, B.F., May 29.

SHANGHAI.

Nagara, Gilman's, May 7.
Shizuoka Maru N.Y.K., May 7.
Taiyuan, B. & S., May 7.
Yatshing, Jardine's, May 7.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, May 9.
Hindenburg, Jebsen, May 9.
Yuensang, Jardine's, May 9.
Khiva, P. & O., May 10.
Lahore, P. & O., May 10.
Kwongsang, Jardine's, May 11.
Sinkiang, B. & S., May 11.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., May 11.
Hakozaki Maru, N.Y.K., May 12.
Linan, B. & S., May 12.
Phemius, B.F., May 12.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, May 13.
Szechuen, B. & S., May 13.
Alipore, P. & O., May 14.
Chaksang, Jardine's, May 14.
Tsinan, B. & S., May 14.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., May 15.
Tjibadak, J.C.J.L., May 15.

SHANGHAI.—(Continued).

Liangchow, B. & S., May 16.
Yusang, Jardine's, May 16.
Achilles, B.F., May 17.
Aller, Melchers, May 17.
Havelland, Jebsen, May 17.
Kumsang, Jardine's, May 17.
Matsumoto Maru, N.Y.K., May 17.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, May 18.
Taiyang, D'well's, May 18.
Soochow, B. & S., May 18.
Andre Lebon, M.M., May 20.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., May 20.
Fooshing, Jardine's, May 21.
Glenogle, Jardine's, May 23.
Kt. Companion, B.F., May 23.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., May 23.
Takada, B.I., May 24.
Danmark, Manners, May 26.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, May 27.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., May 29.
Tjisondari, J.C.J.L., May 29.
Hilda, Dodwell's, June 1.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 3.
Panama, Manners, June 3.
Pothos, M.M., June 3.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., June 3.
Coblenz, Melchers, June 4.
Emp. of Russia C.P.S., June 4.

SINGAPORE.

Van Heutsz, J.C.J.L., May 8.
Venezia-L, Dodwell's, May 8.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., May 9.
City of Pekin, Bank, May 9.
Kutsang, Jardine's, May 9.
Tacoma Star, D'well's, May 9.
Takliwa, B.I., May 9.
Kashgar, P. & O., May 10.
Anking, B. & S., May 11.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., May 11.
Remscheid, Melchers, May 13.
Patroclus, B.F., May 14.
Ceylon Maru, N.Y.K., May 15.
Himalaya, Dodwell's, May 15.
Hosang, Jardine's, May 15.
Malaya, Manners, May 15.
Toyooka Maru, N.Y.K., May 15.
Glenbeg, Jardine's, May 16.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., May 17.
Nagpore, P. & O., May 17.
Saarland, Jebsen, May 17.
Antung, B. & S., May 18.
Andre Lebon, M.M., May 20.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., May 20.
Fooshing, Jardine's, May 21.
Glenogle, Jardine's, May 23.
Kt. Companion, B.F., May 23.
Tango Maru, N.Y.K., May 23.
Takada, B.I., May 24.
Danmark, Manners, May 26.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, May 27.
Chichibu Maru, N.Y.K., May 29.
Tjisondari, J.C.J.L., May 29.
Hilda, Dodwell's, June 1.
Jeypore, P. & O., June 3.
Panama, Manners, June 3.
Pothos, M.M., June 3.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., June 3.
Coblenz, Melchers, June 4.
Emp. of Russia C.P.S., June 4.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Wakasa Maru, N.Y.K., June 2.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Anyo Maru, N.Y.K., June 1.
Wakasa Maru, N.Y.K., June 2.

SWATOW

Yatshing, Jardine's, May 7.
Haiching, Douglas, May 9.
Anking, B. & S., May 11.
Chipshing, Jardine's May 11.
Hiram, Thoresen, May 11.
Kalgan, B. & S., May 11.
Kwongsang, Jardine's, May 11.
Sinkiang, B. & S., May 11.
Tjisalak, J.C.J.L., May 12.
Haiyang, Douglas, May 13.
Szechuen, B. & S., May 13.
Chaksang, Jardine's, May 14.
Liangchow, B. & S., May 16.
Yusang, Jardine's, May 16.
Antung, B. & S., May 18.
Hellas, Thoresen, May 18.
Kiangsu, B. & S., May 18.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, May 18.
Soochow, B. & S., May 18.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, May 20.
Kueichow, B. & S., May 20.
Fooshing, Jardine's, May 21.
Helios, Thoresen, May 25.
Tjisaroea, J.C.J.L., May 26.

TIENTSIN.

Chipshing, Jardine's May 11.
Cheongshing, Jardine's, May 20.
Kueichow, B. & S., May 20.

TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Venezia, Dodwell's, May 11.
Himalaya, Dodwell's, May 24.

TSINGTAO.

Yatshing, Jardine's, May 7.
Kwongsang, Jardine's, May 11.
Sinkiang, B. & S., May 11.
Szechuen, B. & S., May 13.
Chaksang, Jardine's, May 14.
Kwaisang, Jardine's, May 18.
Soochow, B. & S., May 18.
Fooshing, Jardine's, May 21.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Tyndareus, B.F., May 10.
Bolivier, Bank, May 12.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., May 15.
Protesilaus, B.F., May 29.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., June 4.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Tyndareus, B.F., May 10.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, May 12.
Emp. of Canada, C.P.S., May 15.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, May 27.
Protesilaus, B.F., May 29.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., June 4.

VLADIVOSTOCK.

Nagara, Gilman's, May 7.
Gleniffer, Jardine's, May 9.
Glenogle, Jardine's, May 23.

WEIHAIWEI.

Huichow, B. & S., May 6.
Kueichow, B. & S., May 20.

EXPECTED ARRIVALS AND MOVEMENTS.

Achilles due from Europe May 16.
Alipore due from Europe May 10.
Aller due from Europe May 17.
Ammon due from Japan May 30.
Andre Lebon due from Europe May 20.
Angers due from Shanghai May 6.
Antenor due from Japan June 10.
Anyo Maru due from Japan May 18.
Bolivier due from New York May 13.
Bonneville due from Europe May 12.
Bremerhaven due from Rabaul May 24.
Burgenland due from Europe June 7.
Changte due from Australia June 10.
Chichibu Maru due from U.S.A. May 20.
City of Corinth due from Europe May 8.
City of Madras due from Europe June 5.
Coblenz due from Europe June 4.
Comliebank arrived from New York May 6.
Danmark due from Europe May 22.
Demodocus due from Europe May 29.
Emp. of Canada due from Shanghai May 8.
Emp. of Canada due from Japan May 26.
Ermland due from Europe May 27.
Franken due from Europe June 13.
Fusiyama due from Karachi May 17.
General Metzinger arrived from Saigon May 6.
Gleniffer arrived from Europe May 3.
Glenogle due from Europe May 22.
Glenshane due from Europe June 8.
Hakata Maru arrived from Japan May 4.
Hakone Maru due from Europe May 16.
Haveland due from Europe May 17.
Hector due from Europe May 30.
Hilda due from Suez June 1.
Hindenburg due from Manila May 8, p.m.
Idomeneus due from Japan May 20.
Isar due from Japan May 25.
Iyo Maru due from Europe June 1.
Jeypore due from Europe May 31.
Kaga Maru due from Japan May 20.
Karmala due from Europe June 5.
Kashgar due from Japan May 10.
Khiva due from Europe May 9.
Khyber due from Japan May 30.
Kidderpore due from Japan May 18.
Koenigsberg due from Japan June 8.
Lahore due from Singapore May 9.
Malaya due from Japan May 16.
Mantua due from Japan May 23.
Melbourne Maru arrived from Japan May 5.
Monte Piana due from Europe June 16.
Nagpore due from Japan May 16.
Nellore due from Japan Apr. 30.
Oakbank due from New York May 24.
Panama due from Europe June 2.
Patroclus due from Japan May 13.
Perseus due from Japan May 25.
Pfalz due from Europe May 27.
Phemius due from Europe May 9.
Pothos due from Europe June 2.
Pres. Adams due from Japan May 18.
Pres. Grant due from U.S.A., June 6.
Pres. Harrison due from U.S.A. May 31.
Pres. Jackson due from U.S.A May 9.
Pres. Jefferson due from Shanghai June 2.
Pres. Taft due from U.S.A. May 19.
Ranpura due from Europe May 22.
Remscheid due from Japan May 8.
Royal Prince due from New York May 21.
Saarbruecken due from Japan June 1.
Sphinx due from Japan May 19.
Suwa Maru due from Japan May 30.
Taiping due from Manila May 13.
Taiyo Maru due from Shanghai May 7.
Takliwa due from Amoy May 7.
Taiyang, due from New York May 18.
Talamba due from Japan June 2.
Tamba Maru due from Japan May 10.
Tilawa due from Japan May 24.
Tjibadak due from Java May 14.
Tjikarang due from Amoy May 11.
Tjisalak due from Java May 10.
Tjisaroea due from Java May 24.
Tjisondari due from Java May 28.
Tyndareus due from Europe May 9.
Van Heutsz due from Swatow May 7.
Venezia due from Japan May 11.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS. LIMITED.

FROM MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENMOHR."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the HONG KONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LTD., whence, and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 26th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th instant, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., LTD., Agents.

Hong Kong, 5th May, 1930. [9399

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO', IMMINGHAM, LONDON, STRAITS AND MANILA.

The Steamship "BENCLEUCH."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong, Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 22nd instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., LTD., Agents.

Hong Kong, 1st May, 1930. [9377

FIRST BOOK YOUR PASSAGE

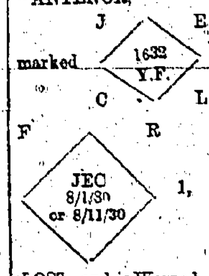
and then send a Chit to 11, Ice House Street, ordering the *Weekly Press* to be sent to you for Three, Six, or Twelve Months—or, longer! Enclose Notes or Cheque for $3.75, $7.50, or $15, and

WE WILL DO THE REST.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES

LOST.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Two Delivery Orders, duly endorsed, for 2 Bales CANVAS HOSE ex "ANTENOR,"



marked 1, and 1, have been LOST and is Warned against negotiating these Documents which are declared *Null* and *Void*.

[9 97

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA PORTS.

THE Steamship "GLENIFFER" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 13th May, 1930, at 4 p.m., will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, on 12th May, 1930, at 10th a.m. Claims against the Steamer including those for Cargo short delivered must be presented on the Special Form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Agents.

Hong Kong, 6th May, 1930. [9402

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "GENERAL METZINGER."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON TUESDAY, THE 6TH MAY, 1930.

FROM MARSEILLES, &c.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared within 7 days including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned before Thursday, the 15th May, 1930, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyor, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 12th May, 1930.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

R. OHL, Agent.

Hong Kong, 6th May, 1930. [9403

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

THE Steamer "SAARBRUECKEN" having arrived from BREMEN, HAMBURG and Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained.

Consignees are further notified that the Steamer "SAARBRUECKEN" has taken at HAMBURG and BREMEN Through Cargo for HONG KONG ex S.S. "JOHANNA," S.S. "ANNEMARIE," S.S. "GERTRUD," S.S. "IRMGARD," S.S. "OTTILIE," S.S. "BIRGIT," S.S. "JACOBA," S.S. "STAR," S.S. "GANTER," S.S. "FERONIA," and S.S. "ELECTRA" from STOCKHOLM, KARLSKRONA, HALMSTAD, OSCARSHAMN, STETTIN, HAELSINGBORG, NORRKOPING, KOTKA and GOTHENBURG.

All Goods remaining undelivered after the 11th of May, 1930, will be subject to Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ashe, at 10 a.m., on the 10th of May, 1930.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown and all Claims must be presented within Two Weeks of the Ship's arrival here, after which date they will not be recognised.

Consignees are requested to surrender their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents: NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Hong Kong, 4th May, 1930. [9394

CHINA NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Amoy & Shanghai	"TAIYUAN"	On 7th May,	5 p.m.
Haiphong	"NINGPO"	On 8th May,	10 a.m.
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	"KANCHOW"	On 10th May,	10 a.m.
Amoy, Swatow & Singapore	"ANKING"	On 11th May,	6 a.m.
Swatow, Shanghai & Tsingtao	"SINKIANG"	On 11th May,	11 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	"KALGAN"	On 11th May,	2 p.m.
Shanghai, N'chwang. & Dalny	"LINAN"	On 12th May,	5 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai & Tsingtao	"SZECHUEN"	On 13th May,	11 a.m.
Amoy & Shanghai	"TSINAN"	On 14th May,	5 p.m.
Swatow & Shanghai	"LIANGCHOW"	On 16th May,	11 a.m.
Amoy, Swatow & Singapore	"ANTUNG"	On 18th May,	6 a.m.
Swatow, Shanghai & Tsingtao	"SOOCHOW"	On 18th May,	11 a.m.
Swatow & Bangkok	"KIANGSU"	On 18th May,	2 p.m.
Swatow, Foochow, Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	"KUEICHOW"	On 20th May,	11 a.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Telephone 30331. Agents.

CARGO AND BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. [4

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.
"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"
These New Vessels maintain a Regular Service from
HONG KONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports
Excellent & Most Up-to-Date First & Second Class Passenger Accommodation.
HONGKONG to SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

Steamer	Due Hong Kong	Due to Sail
TAIPING	13th May	20th May
CHANGTE	10th June	17th June
TAIPING	11th July	18th July
CHANGTE	8th August	15th August

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Telephone: 30331 Agents. [5

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
COPENHAGEN.
The M.S. "MALAYA"
on or about
15th MAY
For
PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN
and other SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS.
SAILING LIST.

Other Sailings:—	Shanghai, etc.	Continent, etc.
M.S. "Danmark"	26th May	2nd July
M.S. "Panama"	3rd June	13th July
M.S. "Java"	1st July	10th Aug.
M.S. "Asia"	1st August	10th Sept.
M.S. "Afrika"	10th August	20th Sept.

Optional Bills of Lading issued to United Kingdom Ports.
For further particulars, please apply to:—
JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.
Telephone 24071. Mercantile Bank Building, Agents. [41

PRINCE LINE
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SAILINGS EVERY 14 DAYS
TO
BOSTON
AND
NEW YORK

"MALAYAN PRINCE"	May 9th
"ROYAL PRINCE"	May 22nd
"IMPERIAL PRINCE"	June 6th

Excellent Accommodation for a Limited Number of Passengers at Moderate Rates.
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Telegrams: Furuprince. King's Building. [19

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS
Sailings from Hong Kong:

To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.

SPHINX	20th May
G. METZINGER	3rd June
ANDRE LEBON	17th June
PORTHOS	1st July
CHENONCEAUX	15th July
ATHOS II	29th July
D'ARTAGNAN	12th Aug.
ANGERS	26th Aug.

To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.

ANDRE LEBON	20th May
PORTHOS	3rd June
CHENONCEAUX	17th June
ATHOS II	1st July
D'ARTAGNAN	15th July
ANGERS	29th July
SPHINX	12th Aug.
G. METZINGER	26th Aug.

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, Syrian Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transhipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Djibouti.
COMMERCIAL LINE
For DUNKIRK via Port-Said, Oran, Casablanca, Hamburg, Rotterdam, (Antwerp):
For Full Particulars, apply to:—
Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
Telephones: 26651. 3, Queen's Building. [3

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Station	May 5, 1930. Hong Kong Standard Time	Barometer at Sea Level Inches	Barometer at Sea Level Millrs.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction	Wind Force (Beaufort)	Weather (Beaufort)	May 6, 1930. Hong Kong Standard Time	Barometer at Sea Level Inches	Barometer at Sea Level Millrs.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Direction	Wind Force (Beaufort)	Weather (Beaufort)
Wladivostock	12	30.09	764.3	49	...	SW	3	o	6	30.00	762.0	48	...	ESE	4	o
Nemuro	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	30.10	764.5	...	...	E	1	...
Hokodate	"	30.14	765.5	...	...	ESE	3	...	"	29.94	760.5	...	...	E	3	...
Tokio	"	29.94	760.5	...	...	S	1	...	"	29.75	755.5	...	...	...	0	...
Kochi	"	29.82	757.5	...	...	SSE	1	...	"	30.18	766.5	...	...	W	1	...
Nagasaki	"	29.86	758.5	...	...	SW	1	...	"	29.94	760.5	...	...	W	4	...
Kagoshima	"	29.90	759.5	...	...	W	1	...	"	29.94	760.5	...	...	WNW	1	...
Oshima	"	29.94	760.5	...	...	SSW	1	...	"	29.98	761.5	...	...	NW	1	...
Naha	"	29.88	761.5	...	...	SSW	3	...	"	30.00	762.0	...	...	NNE	1	...
Ishigakijima	"	29.98	761.5	...	...	SSW	2	...	"	29.96	761.0	...	...	ENE	2	...
Bonin Island	"	30.08	764.0	...	...	W	1	...	"	30.04	763.0	...	...	...	0	...
Chefoo	15	29.90	759.4	52	93	NW	4	o	6	30.04	763.1	...	...	...	0	b
Shanghai	14	30.01	762.3	73	58	NNW	1	o	"	30.14	765.6	54	97	NE	1	b
Gutzlaff	"	30.04	763.5	66	84	NNW	2	c	"	30.18	766.6	58	90	NNE	2	b
Kamen	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	30.13	765.3	63	90	NNE	4	o
Sharp Peak	"	29.95	760.7	78	89	E	2	o	6	30.07	763.8	72	90	NE	2	r
Amoy	"	29.87	758.7	81	87	SE	4	b	"	29.96	761.0	72	95	NNE	1	c
Swatow	11	30.80	756.9	85	80	S	2	c	5	29.91	759.7	73	95	NE	1	c
Taihoku	"	29.94	760.5	80	66	NNW	2	o	"	29.99	761.7	72	89	E	4	c
Taichu	"	29.95	760.8	90	...	WNW	2	b	"	29.95	760.8	72	...	...	0	o
Tainan	"	29.94	760.5	96	...	SW	4	b	"	29.93	760.2	73	...	...	0	o
Koshun	"	29.94	760.5	93	...	SSE	4	b	"	29.95	760.8	75	...	...	0	o
Pescadores	14	29.94	760.5	84	...	W	2	b	6	29.93	760.2	77	...	NNE	4	o
Hong Kong	"	29.88	758.9	84	74	W	1	c	"	29.89	759.2	76	96	...	0	c
Gap Rock	"	29.91	759.7	83	...	S	3	c	"	29.90	759.4	82	...	SSW	2	c
Macao	"	29.87	758.7	88	71	SSW	2	o	"	29.86	758.4	75	86	NNW	2	of
Hoihow	"	29.82	757.5	86	73	SE	2	b	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pratas Island	15	29.90	759.4	89	65	N	2	b	7	29.90	759.4	79	89	NE	3	b
Phulien	"	29.84	757.8	86	71	SSE	4	b	"	29.88	759.0	77	92	ENE	4	o
Tourane	"	29.80	756.9	86	...	WSW	4	b	"	29.82	757.5	79	...	S	6	b
Cape St. James	14	29.79	756.6	82	...	ENE	4	of	6	29.81	757.2	82	...	ENE	6	o
Basco	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	29.89	759.3	79	...	SE	2	o
Aparri	"	29.81	757.2	90	60	NNE	4	b	"	29.87	756.7	75	88	S	2	b
Tuguegarao	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	29.87	758.7	73	85	...	0	b
Vigan	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	29.82	757.5	72	75	ESE	2	b
Manila	"	29.80	756.9	93	46	SE	4	o	"	29.85	758.1	73	82	NE	1	b
Legaspi	"	29.82	757.5	90	69	NE	2	o	"	29.84	757.8	79	96	E	1	o
Calboyog	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tacloban	"	29.78	756.3	86	71	SE	2	o	"	29.86	758.4	77	92	NE	2	r
Iloilo	"	29.78	756.3	86	71	NE	6	o	"	29.81	757.2	79	89	NNE	4	o
Cebu	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surigao	...	29.80	756.9	86	71	E	4	o	5	29.82	757.5	75	96	SE	1	r
Saipan	12.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.22	29.89	759.2	77	...	ENE	4	bc
Guam	11.00								5	29.86	758.4	...	...	E	4	o
Yap	...	29.81	757.2	...	...	ENE	4	r	"	29.84	757.9	...	...	ENE	4	c
Pelew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"	29.79	756.6	...	...	ENE	2	c
Labuan	14	29.71	754.6	88	66	SW	4	b	6	29.82	754.9	80	87	S	4	b

May 6d. 11h. 30m.—The anticyclone has increased slightly in intensity; the depression is situated to the north west of Tokio.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0·00 inch. Total since January 1, 13·34 inches, against an average of 13·10 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON MAY 7.

District.	Forecast.
1.—Formosa Channel 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamocks 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan	E. winds, moderate; cloudy generally, probably some rain.

C. W. JEFFRIES, *Chief Assistant.*

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, May 6.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.85	29.97	29.88
Temperature	85	79	78
Humidity	69	84	82
Wind—			
Direction	W	E	E
Force	1	3	4
Weather	C	O	O
Rain	0.0	0.0	0.0

Highest open-air Temperature, 5:85
Lowest open-air Temperature, 6:76

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

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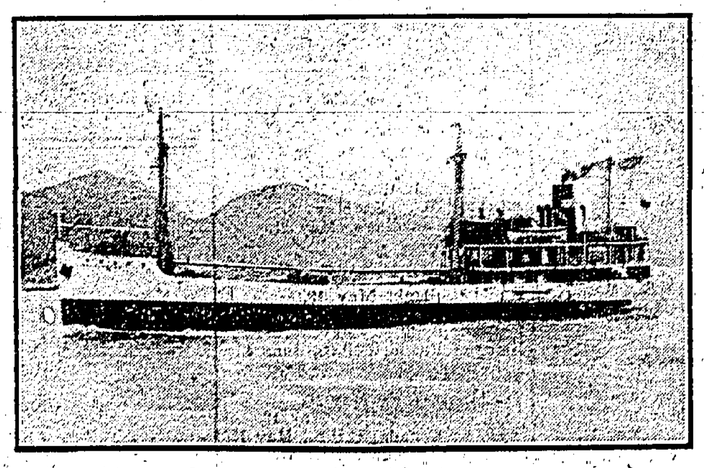
AFTER YOU GO AWAY
and you will certainly want to know what is happening. Send an order for the *Weekly Press* to be sent to you. We, at 11, Ice House Street, will do the rest.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 7 to 13, 1930.

Days of Week	Date of Month	High Water. Hong Kong Standard Time.	High Water. Height.	Low Water. Hong Kong Standard Time.	Low Water. Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	7	m 7 6	4 6	m 11 4	4 2
		5 14 a	6 2	—	—
Thur.	8	m 7 18	4 9	m 0 29	1 9
		6 28 a	6 1	0 28 a	3 5
Fri.	9	m 7 37	5 4	m 1 8	1 5
		7 35 a	5 9	1 30 a	2 7
Sat.	10	m 7 59	5 8	m 1 42	1 9
		8 34 a	5 7	2 18 a	2 0
Sun.	11	m 8 24	5 3	m 2 13	2 2
		9 28 a	5 4	3 1 a	1 4
Mon.	12	m 8 50	6 7	m 2 42	2 5
		13 21 a	5 0	3 42 a	1 0
Tues.	13	m 9 17	7 0	m 3 9	2 8
		11 14 a	6 6	4 22 a	0 8

THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO," HONG KONG.
Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Editions
Western Union and Watkin's, Benson's, Marconi.
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron, Steel and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



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R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	Steamship	Date
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Sun., 11th May, at 10 a.m.
	"CHAKSANG"	Wed., 14th May, at 10 a.m.
	"KWAISANG"	Sun., 18th May, at 10 a.m.
	"FOOSHING"	Wed., 21st May, at 10 a.m.
S'HAI, via SWATOW	"YUSANG"	Fri., 16th May, at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, S'HAI, MOJI & KOBE	"YUENSANG"	Fri., 9th May, at 10 a.m.
	"KUMSANG"	Satur., 17th May, at 7 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE	"KUTSANG"	Thurs., 19th June, at 7 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Fri., 9th May, at Noon
	"HOSANG"	Thurs., 15th May, at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & PENANG	"SUISANG"	Mon., 19th May, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Thurs., 15th May, at 3 p.m.
	"HINSANG"	Fri., 23rd May, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN via SWATOW & FOOCHOW	"CHIPSHING"	Sun., 11th May, at 7 a.m.
	"CHEONGSHING"	Tues., 20th May, at 7 a.m.

SUMMER TRIPS TO JAPAN.—Excellent First Class Accommodation on Through Steamers from Calcutta to Japan at the Specially Reduced Return Fares of $175.00 to Kobe and $2.00 to Yokohama. These Return Tickets are available for Three Months. Further Reductions made for parties of Not Less Than Four Adults.

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GLEN LINE.
FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.
To London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Straits & Colombo

Motor Vessel "GLENBEG"	(via Oran)	16th May
Steamship "GLENIFFER"		16th June

To Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Vladivostock.

Steamship "GLENIFFER"	7th May
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	23rd May
Steamship "GLENSHANE"	9th June
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOY"	23rd June
Motor Vessel "GLENGARRY"	4th July

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AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.
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FAR EASTERN PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE
THROUGH BOOKINGS TO LONDON: Cabin class only
THROUGH BOOKINGS TO AMERICA VIA EUROPE
AND TO EUROPE VIA AMERICA.
NEXT SAILINGS TO EUROPE:—

Freight	S.S.	"Remscheid"	... departure 13th May
Express Freight	S.S.	"Isar"	... ... departure 25th May
Freight	S.S.	"Pfalz"	departure 27th May
Pass.	S.S.	"SAARBRUECKEN"	departure 31st May

Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.
Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.
NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:—
SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & N. China (Passenger steamers Japan (Freight steamers

Freight	S.S.	"Aller"	due here 17th May
Pass.	S.S.	"COBLENZ" (direct to Tsingtao)	due here 4th June
Freight	S.S.	"Franken"	due here 14th June
Pass.	M.S.	"FULDA"	due here 1st July
Freight	S.S.	"Main"	due here 12th July

HONG KONG—NEW GUINEA
S.S. "BREMERHAVEN"
will sail from Hong Kong to RABAUL
about 1st JUNE, 1930.
MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS, HONG KONG.
Telephone 26378 8, Chater Road. Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.
HONG KONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.
REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers. Sailings subject to alteration without notice.
FOR
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN
(Occupying 8 to 9 Days)

HAICHING	...	...	Friday, the 9th May, at 2 p.m.
HAIYANG	...	...	Tuesday, the 13th May, at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hong Kong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) or vice-versa and Return by the same Steamer at the Reduced Rate of $30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.
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CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
14 DAYS FROM CHINA AND 9 DAYS FROM JAPAN TO CANADA AND U.S.A.

	Hong Kong Leave	Shanghai Leave	Kobe Leaves	Yokohama Leave	Vancouver Arrive
Empress of Canada	May 15	May 18	May 20	May 22	May 30
Empress of Russia*	June 4	June 7	June 10	June 12	June 21
Empress of Asia*	June 25	June 28	July 1	July 3	July 12
Empress of Canada	July 10	July 13	July 15	July 17	July 25
Empress of Russia*	July 23	July 26	July 29	July 31	Aug. 9
Empress of Japan	Aug. 7	Aug. 10	Aug 12	Aug. 14	Aug. 22
Empress of Asia*	Aug. 20	Aug. 23	Aug. 26	Aug. 28	Sept. 6
Empress of Canada	Sept. 4	Sept. 7	Sept. 9	Sept. 11	Sept. 19
Empress of Russia*	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Sept. 25	Oct. 4
Empress of Japan	Oct. 2	Oct. 5	Oct. 7	Oct. 9	Oct. 17
Empress of Asia*	Oct. 15	Oct. 18	Oct. 21	Oct. 23	Nov. 1
Empress of Canada	Oct. 30	Nov. 2	Nov. 4	Nov. 6	Nov. 14
Empress of Russia*	Nov. 12	Nov. 15	Nov. 18	Nov. 20	Nov. 29

*(Call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

HONG KONG—MANILA

	Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila
EMP. of CANADA...	May 8	May 10
EMP. of RUSSIA ...	May 27	May 29

Telephones:
Passenger Dept. 20752.
Freight ,, 20042.

WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

N.Y.K. LINE

REDUCE THROUGH TICKETS To EUROPE Via U.S.A.. VARYING From £83 To £120 ON SALE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu
TAIYO MARU ... ... Sunday, 11th May
CHICHIBU MARU ... ... Thursday, 29th May

SEATTLE, VICTORIA via Shanghai & Japan Ports.
MISHIMA MARU ... ... Friday, 20th June
SIBERIA M RU ... ... Saturday, 5th July

LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.
HAKONE MARU ... ... Saturday, 17th May
† SUWA MARU ... ... Saturday, 31st May

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
KAGA MARU ... ... Tuesday, 20th May
TANGO MARU ... ... Tuesday, 24th June

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
† TAMBA MARU ... ... Sunday, 11th May
CALCUTTA MARU... ... Tuesday, 27th May

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
ANYO MARU ... ... Sunday, 1st June

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
WAKASA MARU ... ... Monday, 2nd June

NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA.
ASUKA MARU ... ... Thursday, 15th May

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Stamboul (Constantinople), Genoa & Marseilles
† TOYOOKA MARU ... ... Thursday, 15th May

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
† BENGAL MARU ... ... Friday, 9th May
† CEYLON MARU ... ... Thursday, 15th May

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
HAKOZAKI MARU ... ... Monday, 12th May
KAMAKURA MARU (omit S'hai.) Wednesday, 14th May
† MATSUMOTO MARU ... ... Saturday, 17th May
TANGO MARU (Nagasaki direct)... Friday, 23rd May
† Cargo only.

For further information, apply to—
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KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

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THE MOTOR VESSEL
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Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN-DELI and PENANG, on 8th May, at Noon.
Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.
All lower berths. Doctor carried.
English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.
1st Class Fare to Singapore—$125.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.) Service to & destinations in the Netherlands East Indies and Australia.

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Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 16,900 TONS; THROUGH CARGO 18,600 TONS.

The returns, shown at the Harbour Office, of vessels carrying cargo to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were:—

	Cargo for H.K.	Through Ports.
British		
Anhui, Swatow	—	680
Kiungchow, Bangkok	2,250	—
Benmohr, London	1,430	4,300
Helikon, Saigon	2,400	—
	6,080	4,980
American		
Pres. Pierce, Shanghai	800	1,200
Golden Peak, Swatow	1,342	1,129
	2,142	2,329
Norwegian		
Hiram, Bangkok	2,500	—
	2,500	—
Portuguese		
Wing Lee, K. C. Wan	350	—
	350	—
Japanese		
Kinzan Maru, Sakito	1,600	17
Shidzuoka Maru, Shanghai	929	—
Muroran Maru, Calcutta	2,191	5,298
Honolulu Maru, Moji	570	5,016
Melbourne Maru, Yokohama	460	1,000
	5,750	11,331
Chinese		
Tak Hing, Macao	73	—
Chung On, Shanmei	42	—
	117	—
Total	16,939	18,640

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were:—

	Arr.	Dep.
British	4	6
American	3	3
Norwegian	1	0
Portuguese	1	0
Japanese	5	4
Chinese	3	1
Total	17	14

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:—

Anhui (Br.) Amoy, Swatow	2,048
Helikon (Br.) Saigon	280
Wing Lee (Port.) K. C. Wan	305
Chung On (Chi.) Shanmei...	88
Total	2,721

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

The following warships were in port yesterday:—

Basin.—Tamar, Seamew, Somme.
North Arm.—Stormcloud, Thracian, Sirdar.
West Wall:—Bruce.
In Dock:—Hermes.
Foreign Men of War:—U.S. gunboat Helena, French gunboat Argus, Portuguese cruiser Adamastor.

ARRIVALS.

May 5.

Muroran Maru, Japanese str., 5,373 tons, Capt. C. Sakurai, from Singapore, Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

Wing Lee, Portuguese str., 641 tons, Capt. Jose Antunes, from K. C. Wan, Saikong Wharf.—Yiu Yuen & Co.

May 6.

Angers, French str., 15,500 tons, Capt. Pruneyre, from Shanghai, Kowloon Wharf.—M.M.

Dampto, Norwegian str., 1,430 tons, Capt. E. N. Johnsen, from Chinwangtao, Lai Chi Kok.—Dodwell & Co.

Feng Lee, Chinese str., 1,260 tons, Capt. Yamaji, from Hongay, buoy No. B36.—Loong Tai Hong.

General Metzinger, French str., 6,872 tons, Capt. J. Brun, from Marseilles and Saigon, Kowloon Wharf.—M.M.

Helikon, British str., 1,214 tons, Capt. W. Anderson, from Saigon, buoy No. B36.—Wo Fat Sing.

Hero, Norwegian str., 8,231 tons, Capt. E. Nielson, from Bangkok, buoy No. C45.—Wong Kai Wo Hong.

Kinsen Maru, Japanese str., 2,933 tons, Capt. K. Inaba, from Sakito, buoy No. B55.—M.S.K.

Paling Maru, Japanese str., 1,866 tons, Capt. K. Mineoka, from Swatow, buoy No. C19.—N.Y.K.

Shidzuoka Maru, Japanese str., 6,270 tons, Capt. S. Oya, from Shanghai, Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

CLEARANCES.

May 6.

Angers, for Saigon.
Chip Shing, for Canton.
General Metzinger, for Shanghai.
Hai Hing, for Singapore
Huichow, for Swatow.
Kronviken, for Tientsin.
Muroran Maru, for Moji.
Pong Tong, for Saigon.
Pres. Pierce, for Manila.
Seikai Maru, for Batu Pahat.
Shidzuoka Maru, for Shanghai.
(*Continued on next Column.*)

Sunkong, for K. C. Wan.
Tai Fook Sing, for Saigon.
Yat Shing, for Swatow.
Yeijun Maru, for Chefoo.

PASSENGERS.

Departures.

Per s.s. Angers for Saigon and Marseilles:—Miss R. Pursell, Miss M. Keating, Mrs. E. Gossevsky, Mr. T. G. Zumsteg, Mr. and Mrs Barretto, Mrs. H. M. Wolff, Mr. F. A. Diekhoff, Mr. D. H. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. R. Stockel, and 3 children, Mr. J. Mareschal, Mrs Rolfe and 2 children, Mr. J. D. Souviron, Mr. C. P. Marcel, Mr. E. E. Hill, Mr. P. Albares, Mr. and Mrs. Tapie, Mr. J. Boucher, Mr. Cruzogno Nu.

Per s.s. General Metzinger on May 6 for Shanghai:—Mr. and Mrs. Boizivon, Rev. Fa. Proc, Mr. and Mrs. D. Parshall, Mr. D. Parshall, Miss C. Parshall, Mrs. Dempster, Mrs. Baron, Mrs. Hitzel, Miss Encarnacao, Mr. R. C. Williams, Mr. Luongo, Mr. Giovani, Mr. D. Bolshakoff, Melle. M. Arnaud, Mr. M. Gurevitch, Mr. J. Gregorian.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following vessels were in harbour yesterday:—

Wharves: — Kowloon: Angers, General Metzinger, Benmohr, Pres. Pierce, Muroran Maru, Shidzuoka Maru; A.P.C.—Taikoktsui: Selene; A.P.C.—North Point: Sumatra; Socony—Laichikok: Golden Peak; Saikong: Wing Lee.

Docks: — Kowloon: Erkstrand, Mao Lee, Hai Hing, Yei Maru, Rizal, Hosang, Dorry; Taikoo: Sai On, Kaimiloa, Kathe, Nanning, Chenan, Charles Hardouin, Paul Beau.

Buoys:—A1 Tjileboet, B9 Shantung, B11 Kalgan, C15 Hai Hing, C16 Huichow, C17 Pong Tong, B32 Yatshing, C33 Chipshing, B34 Kiungchow, C35 Yeijun Maru, B36 Helikon, B38 Tonkin, C39 Haldor, C40 Tai Fook Sing, C41 Mabella, C42 Hubro, C43 Hiram, C44 Kronviken, C47 Ninghai, B51 Sekai Maru, B54 Meiko Maru, B55 Kinzan Maru.

FACTS AND FIGURES

For the Busy Business-Man interested in Hong Kong and South China. The "Weekly Press" (price 30 cents) will be mailed for a year to any place in the world for $15. Specimen Copy Free.

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AGENTS FOR

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT ..... ELLERMAN LINE
S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH"... Havre, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Hull... 7th May
S.S. "CITY OF SHANGHAI"... London, Rotterdam & Hamburg... ... ... 9th June

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE..... AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE
S.S. "CITY OF DUNDEE"... ... ... 12th June

ALSO AGENTS FOR
ANDREW WEIR & CO.
SERVICES TO
BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE..... AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE
M.V. "LINDENBANK" ... ... 9th May
M.V. "COMLIEBANK" ... ... 7th June
MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ..... ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

Loading for Mauritius, Reunion, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay (Port Elizabeth), Mossel Bay and Capetown.
Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimaine, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above lines apply:—
Telephone: 27791.
THE BANK LINE, LTD.
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P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS TAKING CARGO FOR
STRAITS, JAVA BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHGAR"	9,005	10th May, Noon	Mars., L'don, Hull, R'dm. & A'werp
"NAGPORE"	5,283	17th May [Mars.,	L'don., Hull, H'bg., R'dm. & A'werp
"KIDDERPORE"	5,331	21st May	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"MANTUA"	10,946	24th May	Bombay, Mars. & London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	31st May [Mars.,	L'don., Hull, H'bg., R'dm. & A'werp.
"KHIVA"	9,135	7th June	Mars., L'don., Hull, R'dm. & A'werp.
"ALIPORE"	5,273	18th June	Straits, Colombo & Bombay.
"RANPURA"	16,601	21st June	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"LAHORE"	5,304	28th June [Mars.,	L'don., Hull, H'bg., R'dm. & A'werp.
"KARMALA"	9,128	5th July	Mars., L'don., Hull, R'dm. & A'werp.
"MOREA"	10,954	19th July	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"JEYPORE"	5,318	26th July [Mars.,	L'don, Hull, H'bg., R'dm. & A'werp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	2nd Aug.	Mars., L'don., Hull, R'dm. & A'werp.
"RAJPUTANA"	16,568	16th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	8,935	30th Aug.	Marseilles, L'don., R'dm. & A'werp.
"MANTUA"	10,946	13th Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	27th Sept.	Marseilles, L'don., R'dm. & A'werp.
"MALWA"	10,980	11th Oct.	Marseilles & London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	25th Oct.	Marseilles, L'don., R'dm. & A'werp.
"MOREA"	10,954	8th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles and London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	22nd Nov.	do.
"RAWALPINDI"	16,619	6th Dec.	do.

• Cargo only.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA—APCAR SAILINGS

"TAKLIWA"	7,936	9th May, 3 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TILAWA"	10,006	24th May	do.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	6th June	do.
"TAKADA"	9,849	17th June	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	22nd June	do.

S.S.—Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"TANDA"	6,956	7th June	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne
"ST. ALBANS"	4,540	4th July	
"NELLORE"	6,853	3rd Aug.	

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia
The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.
Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

• "LAHORE"	5,304	10th May, D.L.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHIVA"	9,135	10th May, Noon	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	13th May	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Yoko. & Osaka.
• "ALIPORE"	5,273	14th May	S'hai., Moji and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,956	17th May	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"RANPURA"	16,601	23rd May	S'hai., Kobe and Yokohama.
"TAKADA"	9,849	24th May	Amoy, S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
"TALMA"	10,000	1st June	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
• "JEYPORE"	5,318	3rd June	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KARMALA"	9,128	6th June	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
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"KASHMIR"	8,935	20th Dec.	S'hai., Moji, Kobe & Y'hama.

• Cargo only. † Calls at Taingtau and Wei-hai-wei.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONG KONG. Agents. [1

THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

SERVICE OF FAST MOTOR VESSELS
LOADING DIRECT FOR
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM or AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG AND SCANDINAVIA.
Loading about
s.s. "JAPAN" ... ... 5th June
m.v. "NAGARA" ... ... 23rd June

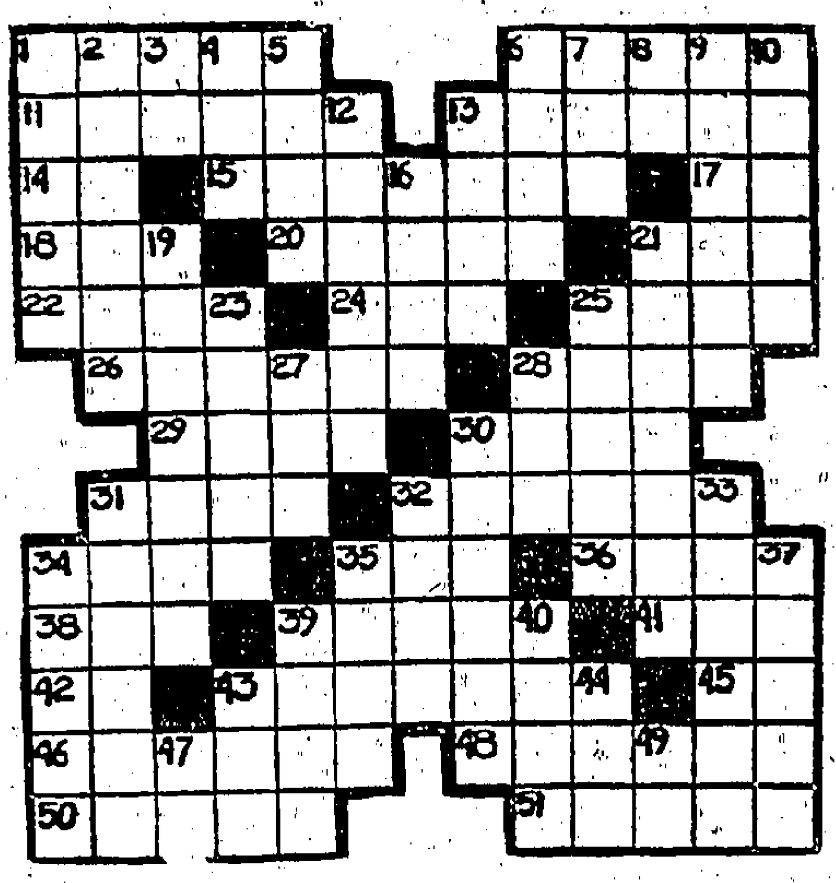
SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND VLADIVOSTOCK.
Loading about
m.v. "NAGARA" ... ... 7th May

For further particulars, apply to the Agents—
GILMAN & CO., LTD. **G. E. HUYGEN**
Hong Kong. Canton.

MAIL NOTICES.

News of Inward and Outward Mails will be found on page 11.

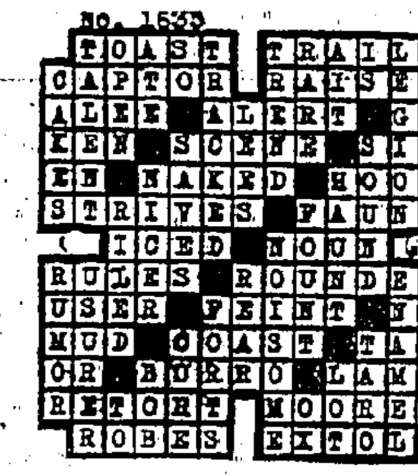
CROSSWORD PUZZLE AND YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.

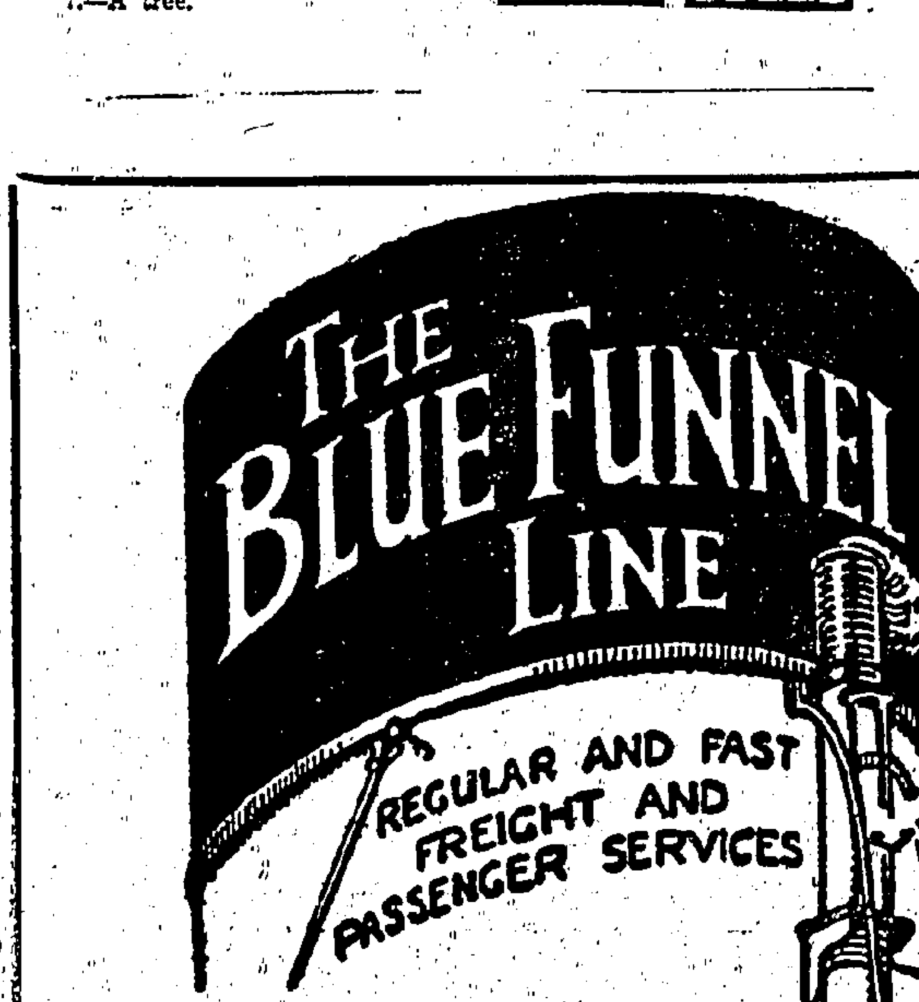


HORIZONTAL
1.—Gowns.
6.—Invasions.
11.—Unclosed.
13.—Yellowish brown.
14.—Fourth and third vowels.
15.—Mohammedan friar.
17.—Pronoun.
18.—Chart.
20.—Holy person.
21.—By way of.
22.—Remainder.
24.—To marry.
25.—Writing table.
26.—Cheers up.
28.—Neck hair.
29.—Falsifier.
30.—To take care of.
31.—Zone.
32.—Vindictive enmity.
34.—Places.
35.—Possessive pronoun.
36.—Goddess of discord.
38.—Worm.
39.—Untrue.
41.—Pacifier.
42.—Exclamation.
43.—Land between hills.
45.—Toward.
46.—Envoy.
48.—Conductor.
50.—Narrow openings.
51.—Collection.

VERTICAL
1.—Apartments.
2.—A drug.
3.—Part of to be.
4.—Finish.
5.—Bishop's jurisdictions.
6.—Coating made by corrosion
7.—A tree.
8.—Exists.
9.—To bequeath.
10.—Slice of meat.
12.—Sliding compartment.
13.—Fruit covering.
16.—Competes.
19.—Chickens.
21.—Sellers.
23.—Dips out.
25.—To step to music.
27.—To make lace.
28.—Human beings.
30.—Pendant ornament.
31.—Capacity measure.
32.—Small stream.
33.—Disturber.
34.—Rings cheerfully.
35.—In good health.
37.—Seedlet.
39.—Oily parts.
40.—Looks at.
43.—Tub.
44.—Rested.
47.—To depart.
49.—To act.

No. 1535





LONDON SERVICE.
"PATROCLUS" 14th May, M'les., L'don., A'dam. & Glasgow.
"PERSEUS" 25th May, M'les., L'don., R'dam. & H'burg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.
"IDOMENEUS" 23rd May, For Genoa, Havre, L'pool & Glasgow
"TEIRESIAS" 20th June, For Genoa, Havre, L'pool & Glasgow.

NEW YORK SERVICE
"TANTALUS" 1st June, For New York, Boston & Baltimore.

PACIFIC SERVICE (via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)
"TYNDAREUS" 10th May, For Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"PROTESILAUS" 29th May, For Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

INWARD SERVICE.
Due For
"PHEMIUS" 12th May, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"ACHILLES" 17th May, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

PASSENGER SERVICE
Sails For
"PATROCLUS" 14th May at Daylight, S'pore, M'les. & London.
"ANTENOR" 11th June at Daylight, S'pore, M'les. & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced rates.

For freight, passage rates, and information apply to:—

Butterfield & Swire,
Agents. [6

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued & Fully Paid-up...$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £6,500,000
Silver $9,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Board of Directors:
J. A. PLUMMER, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. G. S. MACKIE, Deputy Chairman.
W. H. Bell, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
B. Lander Lewis, Esq.
G. Miskin, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. J. Paterson.
T. E. Pearce, Esq.
T. H. R. Shaw, Esq.
J. P. Warren, Esq.

Acting Chief Manager:
V. M. GRAYBURN, Esq.

BRANCHES:—

Amoy	Ipoh	Peiping
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kowloon	Saigon
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	San Francisco
Canton		
Chefoo	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Dairen	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Sungei Patani
Haiphong	Muar (Johore)	Tientsin
Hamburg		
Hankow	Mukden	Tokyo
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hongkew	New York	Yokohama
Iloilo		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hong Kong, 28th April, 1930. [26

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
For the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
V. M. GRAYBURN,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 15th March, 1930. [2

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
U.S. $4,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
37, WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.

An American Bank offering complete Foreign Banking Service in the principal Markets of the world.
Interest Allowed on all Deposits.
Rates on Application.

A Subsidiary of
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Total Resources in excess of U.S. $900,000,000.00.
D. M. BIGGAR,
28] Manager.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ, N.V.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

BANKERS

Established 1824.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Authorised Capital
Gldrs. 150,000,000-
(£12,500,000.)
Paid-Up Capital...Gldrs. 80,000,000-
(£6,666,667.)
Reserve Fund.......Gldrs. 40,000,000-
(£3,333,333.)

Head Office:—Amsterdam.*
Eastern Head Office:—Batavia.
BRANCHES—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng*, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djember, Djokjakarta*, "The Hague", Jiddah, Kobe, Kota-Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pekalongan, Pematang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam*, Samarang*, Shanghai, Sibolga (Sumatra), Singapore, Soerabaia, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden*.
**These offices have Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.*

London Bankers:—
National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world.
Banking Business of every description transacted.
A. STOKKINK,
Acting Manager.
Hong Kong, 15th April, 1930. [30

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Hong Kong Currency.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..$11,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 8,664,200
RESERVE FUND 1,000,000

Branches:—
CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, BANGKOK, NEW YORK and SAN FRANCISCO.

London Bankers:—
THE LLOYDS BANK, LTD.

Correspondents
all Principal Cities of the World.
Foreign Exchange and Banking Business of every description transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes) at a Yearly Rental of from $5 to $40.
LOOK POONG SHAN,
97] Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £3,000,000

AGENCIES & BRANCHES:

ALOR STAR (Malay States)	HONG KONG	TONGKAH (Bhuket)
AMRITSAR	ILOILO	RANGOON
BANGKOK	IPOH	SAIGON
BATAVIA	KARACHI	SEMARANG
BOMBAY	KLANG	SEREMBAN
CALCUTTA	KOBE	SHANGHAI
CANTON	KUALA KANGSAR	SINGAPORE
CAWNPORE	KUALA LUMPUR	SOURABAYA
CEBU	KUCHING	TAIPING (F.M.S.)
COLOMBO	MADRAS	TAVOY
DAIREN	MANILA	TIENTSIN
DELHI	MEDAN	TOKYO
HAIPHONG	NEW YORK	TSINGTAO
HAMBURG	PEIPING	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PENANG	ZAMBOANGA (Philippine Islands).
HARBIN (North Manchuria)	PESHAWAR	

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 9th Jan., 1929. [30

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE

(Incorporated in France).
Prince's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Frs.
Capital, fully paid-up ... 50,000,000
Special Working Capital 50,000,000
Reserves 22,319,000

BRANCHES:

Paris	Lyons	Marseilles
Saigon	Haiphong	Hanoi
Tourane	Quinhon	Hue
Thanh-hoa	Vinh	Pnom Penh
Peping	Shanghai	Tientsin
	Hong Kong	

BANKERS:
France: Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Banca Commerciale Italiana.
San Francisco: Bank of Italy.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the World.
A. ROLLIN,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st July, 1929.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Fund and Rest...£1,848,506

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Karachi	Madras
Batavia	Kota Bharu	New York
Bombay	Kuala Krai (Kelantan)	Penang
Calcutta		Port Louis
Colombo	Kuala Lipis (Pahang)	(Mauritius)
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Hong Kong		Simla
Howrah	Kuantan (Pahang)	Singapore
Ipoh		Sourabaya
Kandy		

HONG KONG BRANCH:—
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Travellers Cheques issued.
Trustee and Executorships undertaken.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.
F. THOROUGOOD,
Acting Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central.
Hong Kong, 10th Apr., 1930. [29

BANK OF CHINA.

Reorganized October 26, 1928, under special charter of The National Government as an

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

Subscribed Capital $25,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $24,710,200 00
Reserve Funds $3,820,503 82

HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI.

HONG KONG BRANCH:
4, Queen's Road Central.

Owing to our numerous branches in China and large connections in the important commercial centres of the world, we are able to extend to our clients special facilities for domestic and foreign banking and exchange.
We also handle the issue of Bonds and other Public Funds of the Chinese Government both at home and abroad.
SHOU J. CHEN,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office:
28, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital Frs.72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital ... Frs.68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund Frs.102,000,000.00

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Hong Kong	Quinhon
Battambang	Hue	Saigon
Cantho	Mengtsz	Shanghai
Canton	Nam-Dinh	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Thanhoa
Fort Bayard	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peping	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Vinh
Hanoi	Pondicherry	Yunnanfu

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industrial et Commercial; Société Générale
IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trusty Co., of New York.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes to let.
A. LECOT,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 2nd May, 1929. [32

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid up)
Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ....Yen 111,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:

Alexandria	Kai Yuen	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Soerabaya
Calcutta	London	San Francisco
Canton	Lyons	
Changchun	Los Angeles	Seattle
Dairen (Dalny)	Manila	Semarang
	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien (Mukden)	Nagoya	Singapore
	Newchwang	Shimonoseki
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Osaka	Tientsin
Harbin	Peping	Tokyo
Hong Kong	Rio de Janeiro	Tsinanfu
Honolulu		Tsingtao

Buenos Ayres (Temporarily closed).
Vladivostock (Temporarily closed).
Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
H. MORI, Manager.
Hong Kong, March 10. 1930. [35

AGENCIES.

The London Office of the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, 53, FLEET STREET, E.C.4., is constantly receiving Enquiries from Home Manufacturers regarding Suitable Firms to act as Agents for their products in Hong Kong and South China.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

May 6, 1930.

ON LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer... 1/6 1/16
Bank Bills, on demand 1/6½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight .... —
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 1/6½
Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/7 1/16
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 1/7 3/16

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 935
Credits, 4 months' sight 1010

ON NEW YORK.—
Bank Bills, on demand 36¾
Credits, at 60 d/s. 38½

ON BOMBAY.—
Telegraphic Transfer }
Bank Bills, on demand .... } 101½

ON CALCUTTA.—
Telegraphic Transfer }
Bank Bills, on demand .... } 101½

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank Bills, at sight 78½
Private, 30 days' sight —

ON YOKOHAMA.—
On demand 74

ON MANILA.—On demand... 73¼

ON SINGAPORE.—
On demand 65

BATAVIA.—On demand... 91

ON HAIPHONG.—
On demand .... } 8%
ON SAIGON.—On demand } prem.

ON BANGKOK.—
On demand 124

SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate 12.85
GOLD LEAF, 10 fine, per tael .... —
BAR SILVER, per oz. 19 9/16

American Express Travelers Cheques

Definition of TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES—
"The system of Travellers' Cheques was originated in 1891 by the American Express Company with the object of creating a form of travel currency which would give the holder the security of a letter of credit and at the same time the convenience of local currency. The Company registered the cheques under the trade name of 'AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS' CHEQUES,' the word 'Travellers' being spelled with one "l". The advantage of the Cheques was so apparent that other banking institutions adopted the system."

Quoted from Pitman's Dictionary of Banking by Wm. Thomson.

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